# New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI......NO. 1847. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

### ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

### Progress of the Telegraphic Expedition.

### The Shore-Cable Landed at Valentia.

### The Fleet Under Way for Newfoundland.

### Arrival of the Emperor and Empress of France in England.

### NOTHING NEW FROM INDIA OR TURKEY.

### Rise in Consols, 90 3-8—Money Market Easier—Cotton Steady.

### BREADSTUFFS DULL.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, Captain Stone, from Liverpool, at about 11 o'clock morning of Saturday, the 8th August, arrived at this port at 5 [illegible] yesterday afternoon.

The steamship *Argo* arrived at Southampton on the morning of Thursday, the 6th.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, which was to have left Liverpool for Newfoundland simultaneously with the *Arabia*, had been withdrawn, having been chartered by Government for the conveyance of troops to India. Her place in the Newfoundland line was to be filled, in a few days, by the steamship *Cremona*, which would be got ready with all dispatch.

The old transatlantic steamer *Sarah Sands*, also the Cunard screw-steamer *Lebanon*, had likewise been taken up for India.

Dr. Blomfield, the late Bishop of London, is dead.

## THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

### THE SHORE CABLE LANDED AT VALENCIA.

### Parting Banquet at Valentia — Interesting Proceedings—The Telegraphic Fleet under Way.

The shore-cable of the Atlantic Telegraph was successfully landed at Valentia on the evening of Wednesday, the 5th. The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland received it formally from the officers and men of the *Niagara* and *Susquehanna*, amidst general enthusiasm.

The following is a correct list of the eight steam-vessels employed in connection with the laying down of the cable.

1. The U. S. steam-frigate *Niagara*, Captain Hudson, to lay the half of the cable from Ireland.

2. The U. S. steam-frigate *Susquehanna*, Captain Sands, to attend upon the *Niagara*.

3. The U. S. steamer *Arctic*, Captain Berryman, to make further soundings on the coast of Newfoundland.

4. The U. S. steamer *Victoria*, Captain Sluyter, to assist in landing the cable at Newfoundland.

5. H. M. steamer *Agamemnon*, Captain Noddall, to lay the half of the cable on the American side.

6. H. M. steamer *Leopard*, Wainwright, to attend upon the *Agamemnon*.

7.—H. M. steamer *Cyclops*, Captain Dayman, to go ahead of the steamers and keep the course.

8.—H. M. steamer *Advice*, Captain Raymond, to assist in landing the cable at Valentia.

A letter from Valentia, dated Aug. 3, says: "The machinery for paying-out the cable works perfectly, and we can telegraph through the whole cable without the least difficulty. We expect to arrive at Newfoundland in about twenty days after leaving this place."

The Expedition is said to have put to sea shortly after the landing of the cable, but as the telegraph line to Valentia was not completed, we are without information as to its progress. The weather in England had become rough and stormy, but was rather more settled on Saturday.

### BANQUET AT VALENTIA.

#### SPEECH OF THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

*From the Liverpool Post, 8th.*

VALENTIA, TUESDAY.—The nearest parish to America as the people of this remote part of the Kingdom of Kerry delight to designate the romantic little island of Valentia, has been alive with joy and excitement for the past few days. The distinction which its natural situation has secured to it—of being the depository of the first part of the great link which is to bind in instantaneous intercommunion the old world and the new—is looked upon, not improperly, as the beginning of a new era in the prosperity of the southwest coast of Ireland. Beyond this, however, the people have a keen appreciation of the other important results likely to spring from this new achievement of science; and they already begin to perceive that considerations—moral as well as material, political, and national, as well as social—cluster round the "wedding of the Nations in the bonds of Peace." The presence on the island of the representative of royalty in Ireland, has, doubtless, contributed in no small degree to the popular idea of the importance of the occasion; and the idea has found development in bonfires, pyrotechnic displays, music of every class and quality, feasting and dancing and cheering, and all the characteristic attributes of an Irish merry-making.

His Excellency, the Lord-Lieutenant, attended by his suite, and accompanied by Sir Edward M'Donnell, Chairman of the Great Southern and Western Railway, several of the Directors of the Company, and Mr. G. E. Ilbery, the courteous and efficient Superintendent of the line, proceeded by special train on Monday morning to Killarney. The Vice-regal party were received at the King's Bridge Station by Mr. Ilbery, and conducted to the state carriage.

Shortly after 4 o'clock, the Knight of Kerry entertained his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant and a number of distinguished gentlemen connected with the great undertaking and the County of Kerry to an elegant *dejeuner*, which took place in a large storehouse adjoining the hotel of Valentia. The storehouse was fitted specially for this occasion, with splendid slabs of slate from the extensive quarries on the estates of the Knight of the Island; and the tables at which the company sat were formed of the same materials. The room was very handsomely decorated with wreaths of flowers and evergreens, flags, and appropriate mottoes, and presented a very tasteful and brilliant appearance. At the end of the room, the words of the Irish welcome, "*Cead Mille Failthe*," were prominently displayed, and at either side of the wall, immediately over the Chairman, were placed the national flags of the United States and the United Kingdom, with the letters "J. B." (James Buchanan) and "V. R." (Victoria), inclosed in handsome wreaths, and placed under the respective flags, the staffs of which were united. The following were amongst the company. It was impossible for us to procure a full list of the names: The Lord-Lieutenant, the Earl of Dunraven, Lord Russborough aide-de-camp in waiting, Frederick Howard (private secretary), the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry; Sir E. M'Donnell, Sir Wm. O'Shaughnessy, Wm. Brooking, —Pickering, C. Bright, E. T. Bright, — Moore (America), Dr. Palmer, of the *Niagara*; F. Saward, Secretary to the Electric Telegraph Company; William Haughton, Val. O'B. O'Connor, G. Roe, D.L.; S. Hardy, E. G. Ilbery, General Stokes, Commander Chads, the High Sheriff of Kerry, J. O'Connell, Lakeview; Dean Irwin, Sir W. D. Godfrey, John M'Carthy, Denis E. Lalor, Ed. Mahony, &c., &c.

The Knight of Kerry presided, the vice-chairs being occupied by Stephen Fitzgerald and William T. Crosbie, Esqrs.

The Chairman proposed the health of the Queen, adding that the toast was one which was received by Irishmen with enthusiasm.

The toast having been duly honored.

The Chairman again rose, and gave the health of "The Lord Lieutenant, and prosperity to Ireland."

The toast having been drunk with enthusiasm,

His Excellency, on rising to respond, was loudly cheered. He said, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to return you my very hearty thanks for the honor you have done me in so kindly drinking my health. I believe, as your worthy chairman has already hinted, that I am probably the first Lieutenant of Ireland who ever appeared upon this lovely strand. At all events, no Lord Lieutenant could have come amongst you on an occasion like the present. Amidst all the pride and the animating hopes which cluster around the work of this week we ought still to remember that we must speak with the modesty of those who begin and not of those who close an experiment [hear,] and it behooves us to remember that the pathway to great achievements has frequently to be hewn out amidst risks and difficulties, and that preliminary failure is even the law and condition of the ultimate success. [Loud cheers.] Therefore, whatever disappointments may possibly be in store, I must yet intimate to you that in a cause like this it would be criminal to feel discouragement. [Cheers.] In the very design and endeavor to establish the Atlantic telegraph there is almost enough of glory. It is true if it only be an attempt there would not be quite enough of profit. I hope that will come, too; but there is enough of public spirit, of love for science, for our country, for the human race, almost to suffice in themselves. However, upon this rocky frontier of Ireland, at all events, to-day we will presume upon success. [Cheers.] We are about, either by this sundown or by to-morrow's dawn, to establish a new material link between the Old World and the New. [Hear, hear.] Moral links there have been—links of race, links of commerce, links of friendship, links of literature, links of glory; but this, our new link, instead of superseding and supplanting the old ones, is to give a life and an intensity which they never had before. [Loud cheers.] Highly as I value the reputations of those who have conceived, and those who have contributed to carry out this bright design—and I wish that so many of them had not been unavoidably prevented from being amongst us at this moment—highly as I estimate their reputation, yet I do not compliment them with the idea that they are to efface or dim the glory of that Columbus, who, when the large vessels in the harbor of Cork yesterday weighed their anchors, did so on that very day 365 years ago—it would have been called in Hebrew writ a year of years—and set sail upon his glorious enterprise of discovery. They, I say, will not dim or efface his glory, but they are now giving the last finish and consummation to his work. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] Hitherto the inhabitants of the two worlds have associated perhaps in the chilling atmosphere of distance with each other—a sort of bowing distance; but now we can be hand to hand, grasp to grasp, pulse to pulse. [Cheers.] The link, which is now to connect us, like the insect in the immortal couplet of our poet: "While exquisitely fine, feels at each thread and lives along the line." And we may feel, gentlemen of Ireland, of England, and of America, who may happen to be present, that we may take our stand here upon the extreme rocky edge of our beloved Ireland; we may, as it were, leave in our rear behind us the wars, the strifes, and the bloodshed of the elder Europe, and I fear I may say, of the older Asia; and we may pledge ourselves, weak as our agency may be, imperfect as our powers may be, inadequate in strict diplomatic form as our credentials may be, yet, in the face of the unparalleled circumstances, of the place and the hour, in the immediate neighborhood of the mighty vessels whose appearance may be beautiful upon the waters, even as are the feet upon the mountains of those who preach the Gospel of peace—as a homage due to that serene science which often affords higher and holier lessons of harmony and good will than the wayward passions of man are always apt to learn—in the face and in the strength of such circumstances, let us pledge ourselves to eternal peace between the Old World and the New. [Loud cheers.] Why, gentlemen, what excuse would there be for misunderstanding? what justification could there be for war, when the disarming message, when the full explanation, when the genial and healing counsel may be wafted even across the mighty Atlantic, quicker than the sunbeam's path and the lightning's flash. [Cheers.] I feel, gentlemen, that I shall best embody the sentiments which I am sure pervade this entire meeting—the sentiments most akin to this company and this hour, if, after having drunk the health of the gentle mistress of the British Islands, I now call upon you to drink, with congenial honors, to the lasting friendship of the British Islands and of America, and to the health and welfare of the President of the United States. [Loud and protracted cheering.]

The toast having been duly honored,

Dr. Palmer, of the *Niagara*, having been loudly called on, returned thanks for the manner in which the toast had been drunk. He observed that the great work which they were inaugurating would form a bond of union between this country and America, and he believed every American was most sincerely anxious that that union should be firm and lasting. Every message that passed along the Atlantic telegraph would serve to cement the union between the two countries. He could assure them, on behalf of Captain Hudson and the officers of the *Niagara*, that they took the greatest interest in the undertaking—that nothing would be left undone on their part to promote it, and that they were sincerely anxious for the success and prosperity of the Companies. [Hear.] He trusted he would at least be permitted to say, that not the least interesting feature in the day's proceedings to him was, the presence of the nobleman who now administered the affairs of Ireland, and who, he might say, was the very first English gentleman who spoke and wrote of the United States of America with the fidelity of a philosopher, and the benevolence of a philanthropist. [Hear, hear.]

The Chairman then gave the toast of "The Churches of both Persuasions," which was cordially received.

The Chairman again rose, and said that the next toast on his list was one which they would all drink with enthusiasm—"Success to the Cable." [Loud cheers.] He would couple with that toast the name of Mr. Brooking, one of the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company; and at the same time he must express the regret which they all felt at the unavoidable absence of Mr. Cyrus Field, and other gentlemen connected with the great work which they had met to inaugurate. [Cheers.] It was one time not so easy to drink success to the Cable. Its friends not long ago were hoping against hope, and laboring against enormous difficulties. Now they were happy to say that the task—they accepted the wise sentiment of his Excellency, that they must not be too sure of success—was rapidly approaching completion. Temporary disappointments might occur, yet nobody who considered this question could doubt of its ultimate success. [Hear.] When they remembered that for a temporary purpose—to facilitate the operations of the war with Russia—a submarine telegraph was laid from Varna to the Crimea, a distance about one-fourth of that which is now about being attempted—could any one doubt when the magnitude of the interests at stake were concerned, that this project too would be successfully carried out. It was impossible to exaggerate the importance of this great work from whatever point they regarded it; and its value and wonderful character were so fully appreciated that it was unnecessary for him to dwell at any length upon it. There was one consideration, however, to which he wished to allude. The gentlemen who had undertaken this work had done so in no vile, selfish spirit of money-making. They seemed to have undertaken it with a nobler motive. They had looked to those considerations so well pointed out by his Excellency, and had sought the blessing of Providence on their labors. When this question was discussed amongst its promoters it was properly laid down that the first message between the two countries should be a message of kindness and amity between the Queen of this country and the President of the United States; but one of those who had been most active in promoting the undertaking said, "The first message conveyed by this telegraph ought to be 'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace and good will to men.'" [Loud cheering.] He gave them "Success to the Cable, and may it be an enduring symbol of peace and friendship between the Old World and the New." [Cheers.]

Mr. Brooking, in returning thanks, expressed his regret at the absence of Mr. Cyrus Field, of their worthy chairman, Mr. Brown, member for Lancashire, who was prevented from being present by the illness of his wife, and of their deputy chairman, Mr. Gurney, who was himself unwell. He (Mr. Brooking) had the honor to preside over the Finance Committee of the Company; and up to the present period they had proceeded full of trust and hope that they would succeed in the great work which they had taken in hand. The consummation of that work would bring about a new era in science. The Governments of the two countries, whose love of liberty and zeal for religion are proverbial, were united to assist in carrying out this great enterprise, and, supported as they would be by all the great and good in the world, he felt emboldened to speak with some degree of confidence in hoping that the undertaking would be crowned with success. [Cheers.] They were more than encouraged by the sympathies of Ireland. They had the honor of the presence of the Lord Lieutenant of this great country. They had assembled around them the ladies and gentlemen of Ireland, stimulating them in that glorious work. It had been said that the promoters of this great enterprise had not embarked in it from any selfish or sinister motive; but in the hope that they would establish an honorable fame in endeavoring to bring together the two greatest countries in the world, by a rope made with the magnitude of strength and the minimum of weight. It was exceedingly encouraging to himself to find their motives were thus appreciated; and he was sure he spoke the sentiments of his colleagues, of whom there were five or six present, who had come there from a desire to visit Ireland, and pay honor and respect to their distinguished host. The possibility of failure has been intimated; but he thought they had every reason to anticipate a successful result to their labors. All persons engaged in the work were exerting themselves with the utmost zeal; and on board the *Agamemnon* and the *Niagara* it was gratifying to perceive that every one, from the highest officer to the lowest boy, seemed to be actuated by but one desire—to do everything in his power to carry out this great enterprise to completion. [Hear, hear.] Since they came to Ireland they had received at the hands of many of the gentlemen of Ireland the extension of a measure of hospitality which he never before had experienced. The Directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway had placed at their disposal carriages and horses, and done everything to promote their comfort and convenience. The Chairman of the junction from Mallow to Killarney had also given them his support, and he was bound to return to those gentlemen his cordial acknowledgments. They were overcome by Irish hospitality, and he assured them they had a very serious task to perform in endeavoring to work through it. [Laughter.] It would ill become to pass unnoticed the name of a man who, whether they succeeded or not, must ever be mentioned with the greatest esteem and gratitude by all connected with that Company—he alluded to Sir Charles Wood, First Lord of the Admiralty, whose spirit had animated them from the first day until their departure from London. It had ever crowned the channel, and entered into the heart of Admiral Chads, who had stimulated them to further action, and offered them every assistance in his power. In conclusion, he would express a hope that the new world would be bound to the old with the cords of man and the bonds of love. [Cheers.] Mr. Brooking again rose, and proposed the "Knight of Kerry," which was drunk with great applause and laughter.

In the evening there was a brilliant display of fireworks in front of the hotel, which appeared to afford great enjoyment to the large crowds assembled.

Shortly after 3 o'clock on Tuesday, the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, with their consort vessels, appeared in the offing at Valentia, and it was matter of regret to the Knight of Kerry that the officers had not arrived in time to partake of the hospitalities of the island. A ball in the evening, however, compensated to some extent; and many who were unable to procure beds of any class were glad to avail themselves of so pleasant a substitute.

#### ATTACHING THE CABLE.

The ships were visited in the course of the evening by the Directors and others interested in the great undertaking, and arrangements were immediately commenced on board the *Niagara* for paying out the shore rope for conveyance to the mainland. These arrangements were fully perfected by Wednesday morning, but for some hours the state of the weather rendered it doubtful whether operations could be safely proceeded with. Towards the afternoon the breeze calmed down, and at 2 o'clock it was decided that an effort should be made to land the cable at once. The process of uncoiling into the small boats commenced at 2½, and the scene at this period was grand and exciting in the highest degree.

Valentia Bay was studded with innumerable small craft, decked with the gayest bunting—small boats flitted hither and thither, their occupants cheering enthusiastically as the work successfully progressed. The cable-boats were managed by the sailors of the *Niagara* and *Susquehanna*, and it was a well-designed compliment, and indicative of the future fraternization of the nations that the shore-rope was arranged to be presented at this side the Atlantic to the representative of the Queen, by the officers and men of the United States navy, and that at the other side British officers and sailors should make a similar presentation to the President of the great Republic.

From the main land the operations were watched with intense interest. For several hours the Lord Lieutenant stood on the beach, surrounded by his staff and the directors of the railway and telegraph companies, waiting the arrival of the cable, and when at length the American sailors jumped through the surge with the hawser to which it was attached, his Excellency was among the first to lay hold of it and pull it lustily to the shore. Indeed every one present seemed desirous of having a hand in the great work; and never before perhaps were there so many willing assistants at "the long pull, the strong pull and the pull altogether."

At 7½ o'clock the cable was hauled on shore, and formal presentation was made of it to the Lord Lieutenant by Captain Pennock, of the *Susquehanna*; his Excellency expressing a hope that the work so well begun would be carried to a satisfactory completion.

Rev. Mr. Day, of Kenmore, then advanced, and pronounced a prayer, saying:

* * * Overrule, we pray Thee, every obstacle, and remove every difficulty, which would prevent us from succeeding in this important undertaking. Control the winds and the sea by Thy Almighty power, and grant us such favorable weather that we may be enabled to lay the cable safely and effectually. And may Thy hand of power and mercy be so acknowledged by all, that the language of every heart may be, "Not unto us, Oh Lord, not to us, but unto Thy name give glory," that so Thy name may be hallowed and magnified in us and by us.

#### A PARTING WORD FROM THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

His Excellency then addressed the assemblage. He said: My American, English and Irish friends, I feel at such a moment as this that no language of mine can be becoming except that of prayer and praise. However, it is allowable to any human lips, though they have not been specially qualified for the office, to raise the ascription of "Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace, good will to men." [Cheers.] That, I believe, is the spirit in which this great work has been undertaken; and it is this reflection that encourages me to feel confident hopes in its final success. [Hear, hear, and loud cheers.] I believe that the great work now so happily begun will accomplish many great and noble purposes of trade, of national policy and of empire. [Hear.] But there is only one one view in which I will present it to those whom I have the pleasure to address. You are aware—you must know, some of you, from your own experience—that many of your dear friends and near relatives have left their native land to receive hospitable shelter in America. Well, then, I do not expect that all of you can understand the wondrous mechanism by which this great undertaking is to be carried on. But this, I think, you all of you understand. If you wished to communicate some piece of intelligence straightway to your relatives across the wide world of waters—if you wished to tell those whom you know it would interest in their home of hearts, of a birth, of a marriage, or, alas, a death, among you, the little cord, which we have now hauled up to shore, will impart that tidings quicker than the flash of the lightning. [Loud cheers.] Let us indeed hope, let us pray that the hopes of those who have set on foot this great design, may be rewarded by its entire success [cheers;] and let us hope, further, that this Atlantic cable will also in all future time, serve as an emblem of that strong cord of love which I trust will always unite the British islands to the great continent of America. [Hear.] And you will join me in my fervent wish that the Giver of all Good, who has enabled some of his servants to discern so much of the working of the mighty laws by which he rules the universe, will further so bless this wonderful work, as to make it even more to serve the high purpose of the good of man and tend to His great glory. [Cheers.] And now, all my friends, as there can be no project or undertaking which ought not to receive the approbation and applause of the people, will you join with me in giving three hearty cheers for it. [Loud cheering.] Three cheers are not enough for me—they are what we give on common occasions—and as it is for the success of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, I must have at least one dozen cheers. [Loud and protracted cheering.]

Mr. Brooking, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, then presented himself. He said: After the eloquent and spirit stirring address of his Excellency, I will not delay you longer than to acknowledge, on the part of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, our sense of the kindness of his Excellency, not only for the great compliment paid to us by his approval and countenance, but for the trouble and inconvenience he put himself to in coming here to-day to render to us the great and important service of inaugurating the Cable. I beg to propose that three cheers be given for his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

The proposal was heartily responded to.

Mr. Cyrus Field, the projector of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, was called upon. He said, I have no words to express the feelings which fill my heart to-night—it beats with love and affection for every man, woman and child who hears me. [Cheers.] I may say, however, that, if ever at the other side of the waters now before us, any one of you shall present yourselves at my door and say that you took hand or part, even by an approaching smile, in our work here to-day, you shall have a true American welcome. [Cheers.] I cannot bind myself to more, and shall merely say, "What God has joined together, let no man put asunder." [Loud cheers.]

The Lord Lieutenant and suite, the directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, and several other gentlemen by whom they were accompanied, then posted to Killarney, where they arrived about three A. M. on Thursday morning. His Excellency returned by special train, leaving Killarney at a quarter to nine o'clock, and arriving in Dublin a few minutes after two.

We cannot close our notice without making acknowledgment of the kindness and courtesy of the directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway, by whom our reporters were afforded conveyance to and from Killarney and Valentia in the special train, and by the other means provided for his Excellency's accommodation. Mr. Ilbery, the traffic superintendent of the line, was also most obliging in his attentions; and much of the adventitious success of the proceedings is due to the admirable arrangements of that gentleman.

#### FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE TELEGRAPH; IC EXPERIMENTS ON BOARD THE AGAMEMNON.

*From the London Times, Aug. 6.*

On Thursday morning at daybreak the *Agamemnon* came to moorings in Queenstown Harbor at a distance of about a third of a mile from the United States frigate *Niagara*. Before noon one end of each cable was carried to the opposite ship, and so joined up as to form a continuous length of 2,500 miles, both ends of which were on board the *Agamemnon*. One end was then connected with the apparatus for transmitting the electric current, and on a sensitive galvanometer being attached to the other and the whole cable was tested from end to end, and found to be perfect.

As these operations had went far into the night, the arrangements for attaching the recording instruments to indicate signals were left to be completed in the morning. The amount of electric power developed at the further end, and exhibited by Mr. Whitehouse's magneto-electrometer, amounted to an attractive force of 30 grains. As three grains are a sufficient force to record intelligible signals upon the receiving apparatus, it will be perceived that a considerable surplus of electric power remains, a convincing proof, if any were needed, at once of the perfect integrity of the cable, and of its careful adaptation of scientific means to the desired object.

On resuming the operations on Friday morning it was found that all communication was cut off, and after under-running the portions of cable laid out between the two ships it was ascertained that one had been completely severed by entanglement with the mooring chains during the time the *Agamemnon* was swinging with the tide, and that the other portion was so injured from the same cause as to be unfit for use.

During Friday the officers of the Company were engaged in releasing the broken wires and re-connecting the conductors.

On reëstablishing communication between ship and ship the transmission of electric telegraph messages through the entire length of 2,500 miles was immediately commenced, and proceeded satisfactorily during the whole of Saturday.

In carrying this out each terminal station or end of the cable was separately connected with the earth, as is usual in lines laid out in actual length, and the electrician noted that a considerable interval of time elapsed during the passage of the current, the amount of retardation being equal to nearly a second and three-quarters upon each electrical wave or signal. Yet, notwithstanding this, it was found that three signals could be practically and intelligibly transmitted in two seconds. This confirms the accuracy of the previous experiment made upon shorter circuits of wire, by which it had been demonstrated that several waves of electric force can coexist in a long unbroken length of completely insulated conducting wire, and yet reach their terminal destination with sufficient intervals between them to record intelligibly the indications they are intended to convey.

The battery employed by Mr. Whitehouse consist of a voltaic series of 40 cells, the plates of which are formed alternately of zinc and platinised silver, each about nine inches square. The exciting fluid or medium is simply diluted sulphuric acid, the troughs containing which are swung upon a gimballed frame, to prevent the fluid from being washed over the connections between cell and cell by the motion of the ship.

The force developed by this battery in its direct action is so great that a piece of iron three inches long and three eighths of an inch in diameter, can be entirely consumed in a few minutes by the heat developed on retaining the two poles of the battery simultaneously in contact with it.

The battery current thus generated is, however, only the primary agent in the act of telegraphing through the cable, and is solely used as a means of inducing, through the aid of electro-magnetic electricity, a current of a suitable character for being transmitted through such long distances. The electro-magnetic electricity actually employed is obtained from large induction coils, which are constructed in the following manner:—Around a hollow cylinder of soft iron nearly five feet long is wound with great regularity a length of several thousand yards of thin copper wire, insulated with silk wrapped by means of machinery round every portion of the metal, and much less in diameter than the conductor constituting the centre of the cable, to the end of which it is joined up, and of which it forms a continuous part when required for use.

Each layer of this insulated wire is covered with thin waxed paper previously to the application of the succeeding layer, and the whole, when completed, is surrounded with sheet gutta percha applied so as to fit equally on all sides. Over the intervening gutta percha is then wound a shorter length of copper wire many times larger in diameter than the previous length of thin wire, but insulated in the same manner.

The extremity of this latter wire is brought into connection with the battery by means of a key used by the operator for the transmission of signals in such a manner that not only can the circuit be made and broken at pleasure, but that in signalling a distant station by the simple process of raising and depressing the handle of this key, the operator never sends two currents successively from the same pole of the battery, but transmits alternately negative and positive electricity. The following phenomena are developed in the apparatus thus described when set in motion. The currents generated in the voltaic series pass simply through the thick wire between pole and pole of the battery, and in their passage temporarily convert the hollow cylinder of iron into a powerful electro-magnet, the position of the poles of which may be reversed with each alteration in the direction of the current through the thick wire.

The electro-magnet thus formed reacts upon the great length of thin wire wound round the cylinder, inducing in it a current of electro-magnetic electricity possessed of an energy adequate to the length of cable it is required to pass through.

It will be seen that the nature of this secondary current may be varied at will by the employment of batteries differing in character (as may be found most suited to the occasion,) attached to the thicker or primary wire of the coil; and that further, as the current which passes into the cable is originally generated in a wire of only one-seventh the area of the main conductor no ill effect can occur to the conductor, which might result if the battery itself were in direct connection with it.

Provision having been made in this manner for the through transmission of the electric current, the adaptation of an instrument suitable to the indication or recording of signals is simply a matter of mechanical ingenuity, and any of the sensitive indicating or recording instruments now in use may be employed for the purpose.

The form of instrument at present used for developing signals by the Atlantic Telegraph Company is a modification of the well known marking instrument invented by Professor Morse.

Mr. Brooking, Mr. Pickering, Mr. Crosbie, Mr. Logan, Mr. Brent, Directors, accompanied by Mr. Saward, the Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company; Mr. E. Bright, the Secretary of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company; Dr. Palmer, of the United States frigate *Niagara*, and other gentlemen interested in the success of the undertaking, reached Killarney on Saturday night *en route* for Valentia.

His Excellency, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, who intends to be present at the starting of the expedition from Valentia, arrived at the Railway Hotel, Killarney, this day, (Monday,) and after partaking of an entertainment given to his Lordship and the representatives of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, by the Directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway, proceeded immediately on his journey.

He will remain the guest of the Knight of Kerry during the operation of attaching the shore end of the cable to the Irish coast. Mr. Joy, lately an influential member of the Council of Newfoundland, (in the absence of the Attorney-General of that Province, who is unavoidably prevented from attending,) was also present, and will await the commencement of the great work.

The British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company are progressing very rapidly with the erection of an overground line of telegraph along the highway between Killarney and Valentia for the purpose of connecting the existing telegraphic system with the Atlantic cable at the latter place, by means of which, under an arrangement entered into between the Magnetic and Electric Companies, the whole of the lines in the three kingdoms, 10,000 miles in extent, will be available for the rapid transmission of intelligence between Europe and the American continent.

The line is already completed beyond Killorglin, where the magnetic Company have established a temporary station.

The entire through communication to Valentia is expected to be completed by the middle of next week, when intelligence as to the progress made in the paying out of the cable will be daily received and sent forward by Mr. Saward, the Secretary of the Company, who will remain there with the staff of manipulators until the completion of the undertaking.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

### Visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French.

*From the London Times, Aug. 7.*

Yesterday morning, at a much earlier hour than was generally anticipated by the public at large, the Emperor and Empress of the French arrived at Osborne. The visit is beyond all doubt a strictly private one, and such precautions have been taken to insure its being kept so that literally nothing whatever is known of the intended movements of the Imperial visitors, and but for the royal saluting this morning very few would have known that they had come at all. Osborne presents unrivaled facilities for such strict seclusion, not the nominal seclusion of Emperors, but the undisturbed quiet of a private family. The illustrious individuals, whoever they may be, arrive and step out of their yachts almost at the door of Osborne House, departing in the same quiet and perfectly unrestricted manner. Such a *chef d'œuvre* of privacy was the visit of the Grand Duke Constantine, that to this hour a respectable minority believe he never came at all. The same opinion cannot obtain with regard to the Emperor and Empress, though previous precautions have been redoubled to keep all relating to their movements strictly secret. A most vigilant surveillance is kept up in the neighborhood of Osborne, and, indeed, all over the island, by a strong force of the police specially brought down from London for the purpose, assisted in their labors by some members of the French police. Boats have been appointed to keep guard off the beach at Osborne, and to allow no shore or strange boat under any pretence whatever to approach it; so that, in the present instance, the Imperial visitors may congratulate themselves in having, indeed, effected a really private visit to the Queen on the ordinary cordial terms on which one family of rank may entertain another.

The intention will be most rigidly carried into effect throughout the brief period during which the illustrious guests are expected to remain.

The Empress was attired in the plainest description of traveling dress, and leaned upon the arm of His Majesty, who also wore a simple walking costume, without order or decoration of any kind. Standing with their Majesties, were the Count and Countess Walewski, the Princess Essling, and General the Baron Rolland, Chief of the Staff. When the yacht had approached within about a mile of Osborne, Prince Albert and Prince Alfred entered the Royal barge. The men-of-war boats formed in double lines on each side of it, and the *Fairy* and *Elfin* Royal yachts steamed close outside all. This little water procession was headed by the Royal barge, in the stern of which was a large silk banner, emblazoned with the arms of Her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

In order to set at rest the numerous rumors which are at present current as to its being the intention of the Imperial visitors to visit the Manchester Exhibition, we can state most positively that nothing whatever in relation to the intended movements of the Court has been allowed to transpire as yet beyond the mere fact that, except for short excursions in the royal yachts, neither the Emperor or Empress are likely to quit the island. It is considered by those who have the best opportunities of obtaining correct information on these matters, that it is just probable the Emperor may pay a private visit to the dockyard, and also to the *James Baines*, on Saturday morning, before her sailing with the troops for India. Beyond this and the fact that there is to be an early *soirée dansante* at Osborne House, on Saturday, nothing is known. There seems little doubt that the visit will terminate on Monday next.

### Petition of the Princes of Oude to the Queen—An Affecting Appeal.

The following is the petition of the Princes of Oude, which was presented to the House of Lords yesterday by Lord Campbell:

*To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council:*

The Petition of the undersigned, Jenabi Aulia Taj-ara Begum, the Queen-Mother of Oude; Mirza Mohummud Hamid Allie, eldest son and heir-apparent of his Majesty the King of Oude; and Mirza Mohummud [illegible] Allie Sekunder Hushmut Bahadoor, next brother of his Majesty the King of Oude. *Showeth*, That your petitioners have heard with sincere regret the tidings which have reached the British kingdom of disaffection prevailing amongst the native troops in India, and that they desire at the earliest opportunity to give public expression to that solemn assurance which they some time since conveyed to your Majesty and Government, that the fidelity and attachment to Great Britain which has ever characterized the royal family of Oude continues unchanged and unaffected by these deplorable events, and that they remain, as Lord Dalhousie, the late Governor-General of India, emphatically declared them, a "royal race, ever faithful and true to their friendship with the British nation."

That in the midst of this great public calamity your petitioners have sustained their own peculiar cause of pain and sorrow in the intelligence which has reached them, through the public papers, that his Majesty, the King of Oude, has been subjected to restraint at Calcutta, and deprived of the means of communicating even with your petitioners—his mother, son, and brother.

That your petitioners desire unequivocally and solemnly to assure your Majesty that if His Majesty the King of Oude has been suspected of any complicity in the recent disastrous occurrences, such suspicion is not only wholly and absolutely unfounded, but is directed against one, the whole tenor of whose life, character and conduct directly negatives all such imputations. Your petitioners recall to the recollection of your Majesty the facts relating to the dethronement of the King of Oude, as set forth in the petition presented to the House of Commons by Sir Fitzroy Kelly on the 25th of May last—that when resistance might have been made, and was even anticipated by the British general, the King of Oude directed his guards and troops to lay aside their arms; and that when it was announced to him that the territories of Oude were to be vested for ever in the Hon. East India Company, the King, instead of offering resistance to the British Government, after giving vent to his feelings in a burst of grief, descended from his throne, declaring his determination to seek for justice at your Majesty's throne and Parliament of England.

That since their resort to this country, in obedience to his Majesty's commands, your petitioners have received communication from him which set forth the hopes and aspirations of his heart; that those communications not only negative all supposition of his Majesty's personal complicity in any intrigues, but fill the minds of your petitioners with the profound conviction that his Majesty would feel, with your petitioners, the greatest grief and pain at the events which have occurred. And your petitioners desire to declare to your Majesty, and to assure the British nation that—although suffering in common with his heart-broken family from the wrongs inflicted on them, from the humiliations of a state of exile, and their loss of home, authority, and country—the King of Oude relies only on the justice of his cause, appeals only to your Majesty's throne and to the Parliament of Great Britain, and disdains to use the arm of the rebel and the traitor to maintain the right he seeks to vindicate.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray of your most gracious Majesty that, in the exercise of your royal authority, you will cause justice to be done to his Majesty the King of Oude; and that it may be forthwith explicitly made known to his Majesty, and to your petitioners, wherewith he is charged, and by whom, and on what authority, so that the King of Oude may have full opportunity of refuting and disproving the unjust suspicions and calumnies of which he is now the hapless victim.

And your petitioners further pray, that the King of Oude may be permitted to freely correspond with your petitioners in this country, so that they may also have opportunity of vindicating here the character and conduct of their sovereign and relative, of establishing his innocence of any offence against the crown of England, or the British Government, or people, and of showing that, under every varying phase of circumstance, the royal family of Oude have continued steadfast and true to their friendship with the British nation.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c."

### Miscellaneous News.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, Lord Campbell presented a petition from the Queen and Princes of Oude residing in England, expressing great regret at the revolt in India, and the suspicion attached to their relative the ex King. The petitioners stated that they had received assurances from the King that he was entirely innocent of all complicity in the outbreak, and they prayed that the charges against him might be made known so that he might establish his innocence.

Objections were raised to the reception of the petition on merely technical grounds, and it was withdrawn.

The bill authorising the employment of the militia was read a second time, after a brief debate, in the course of which Lord Panmure and Duke of Cambridge stated that efforts should be made to induce the requisite number of militia men to volunteer for the regular army.

The proceedings on Friday were wholly devoid of interest.

Bishop Blomfield, late Bishop of London, died on the 5th inst., from an epileptic attack.

A petition, calling on Parliament to send out a much larger military force to India than was contemplated, was receiving numerous signatures in Liverpool.

The house of Carr, Brother & Co., of Newcastle, extensive colliery owners, had temporarily suspended payment. Their liabilities were very large, but the assets were said to be ample.

The London correspondent of the Paris *Presse* says that Ledru Rollin has brought an action against the London *Times*, for an article alluding to him in connection with the recently discovered conspiracy.

### France.

The weather had been intensely hot in Paris and throughout France; and a serious drought had prevailed. The heat, however, had moderated and copious rains had fallen.

The trial of the three Italians accused of an attempt to assassinate the Emperor, took place on the 6th and 7th, and resulted in a verdict of guilty, with extenuating circumstances in favor of Bartolotti and Grilli. The Court sentenced Tibaldi to transportation for life, and Bartolotti and Grilli to fifteen years imprisonment. The trial excited very little interest.

The Minister of War has decided that Kabylia, recently conquered, shall form a new military subdivision.

### Spain.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, in a letter upon the Spanish-Mexican question, says: "From 40,000 to 50,000 Americans were ready to march into the Mexican Territory as auxiliaries against the Spaniards. If any difficulty on the score of nationality had been raised they would have assumed the Mexican flag and enrolled themselves as Mexican citizens or soldiers. The Mexican Government seemed to have no objection to a war with Spain." The same letter says: "It appears that the Spanish Government goes on with its military preparations as if no mediation had been accepted. The effective strength of the army, is expected, soon to be 120,000 men, and there was a rumor in Madrid that the Royal Guard, disembodied under the regency of Espartero after the military insurrection of 1841, would soon be reëstablished."

Writing on the following day, the 5th inst., the same correspondent says: "It is said in official quarters that, contrary to all expectation, the arrangement of the differences existing between the Spanish and Mexican Governments has again been suspended in consequence of accounts received from Mexico by the last mail. I give the rumor without guaranteeing its accuracy."

### Italy.

The search of an English steamer, on which it was suspected Mazzini was a passenger, by the officials at Naples, without any previous application for the consent or presence of any British authority, was much talked of at Naples, and the correspondent of the *Times* believes that a remonstrance had been sent to the Neapolitan Government, but without eliciting any answer.

The crops in Italy had all been secured, and the wheat harvest was set down at an average of a crop and half. A considerable increase was also anticipated in the quantity of wine.

### Turkey.

A dispatch from Vienna states that M. de Thouvenel, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, took down his flag on the 6th, but informed the Turkish Government that he should not leave his post for some days.

It is said that the Notes of the Four Powers directed against Prince Vogorides, were identical, though presented separately. Prince Vogorides had proceeded to replace the Metropolitan of Moldavia, because he refused to preside over the Divan.

Two hundred houses had been destroyed by fire at Broussa.

The tribes of the Metualis had pillaged the Christians in the town of Sour, and the French Consul at Beyrout had gone to the spot to demand a public reparation of the outrage.

The London *Morning Post* gives editorial prominence to the following on the affairs of Turkey:

"The change of ministry has not yet led to any solution of the diplomatic disputes existing at Constantinople. The new Cabinet has offered to summon to Constantinople the Kaimacams of Wallachia and Moldavia, to hear from their own lips their accounts of the recent voting in the Principalities. This proposal was declined on Tuesday last by M. Thouvenel, who haughtily termed it an *refus derisoire* of his demand. Unless the whole of the recent proceedings are annulled he threatens, with the Prussian Ambassador, to leave Constantinople, and he is countenanced in this, we regret to say, by the representatives of Prussia and Sardinia. The Ambassador of England and the Austrian Internuncio take totally opposite views, and deplore this rough treatment of the Porte, which is calculated in its effect to injure the best interests and to compromise the stability of the Ottoman Empire, whilst in its overbearing and rude hostility it outMenschikoffs Menschikoff."

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe had just leave to come home from Constantinople,—another *Times*, remarks the Liverpool *Post*, for no doubt of such a recall. It is said, however, that he will not quit his post at this juncture.

The Paris *Pays* of the 6th announced that the new Turkish Cabinet had consented to declare the Moldavian elections null and void, and that it proposed to fix the 15th of August for the new elections. This lacks confirmation.

A concession had been granted to an English Company for the establishment of a submarine telegraph between England and the western coast of Schleswig.

### Russia.

The Emperor of Russia returned to St. Petersburg on the 1st inst., after his visit to Germany.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that Schamyl, with the main body of his troops, had been beaten at Ischitavia, leaving 400 dead on the field, while the Russian loss was only 25 killed and wounded.

A letter from St. Petersburg states, that Russia has made an application to the Porte, with a view to such modification of the Treaty of Paris as would enable her to employ a larger number of vessels of war to carry on her present operations on the coast of Circassia.

### Persia.

It is stated that Mr. Murray, the English Minister, arrived at Teheran on the 7th of June, and was received with the honors agreed upon.

### India.

There is nothing later from India, but the papers continue to publish details of the atrocities committed by the insurgents, furnished from private correspondence.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

### The Difficulties in Turkey.

#### FURTHER RUPTURE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

The *Morning Post* publishes the following dispatch:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, Aug. 6.

The Porte having refused to annul the late election in Moldavia, the Ministers of France, Russia, Prussia and Sardinia have broken off their diplomatic relations with that power.

The *Morning Post* publishes an article on the present state of affairs at Constantinople, arising out of the question of the Danubian Principalities. The Porte wishes naturally to have two provinces, which she can control, rather than a new State of sufficient strength to be always troublesome and dangerous, and yet so weak as to be in the predicament of constantly seeking aid from Russia. England spent £80,000,000 and 100,000 lives in the war which began in the rescue of these very Danubian Principalities from Russia. Russia advocates the union at all cost of the Principalities. With regard to France, M. Thouvenel may be acting in error, but he is acting on behalf of a Government, honest in its policy, amenable to reason.

### The Italian Conspirators.

Tibaldi is sentenced to transportation, and Gallati and Grilli to fifteen years imprisonment.

### India.

Major-General Wyndham, the hero of Redan, has accepted an important command in India, and will proceed to the East as soon as possible.

#### DELHI.

In the city the belief in the fall of Delhi seems to have become almost universal. The reports of the capture current previous to the 11th of June have been found to be unquestionably false, but the impression is that the event took place two or three days later, and that although the news had not yet been received by Government authorities it had reached the native Bankers, and had prompted the purchase of Government stock which they were making at advanced prices, both at Calcutta and Bombay just before the departure of the mails. From India, expectation is now chiefly directed to the regular India and China Telegraph, which may be looked for any time between Monday and Tuesday next.

### Latest Commercial News.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 8.

The *Times* city article of Friday evening says:

"The funds opened steady this morning (Friday) at the improved quotations of yesterday, and subsequently maintained a slight increase of firmness. There was no alteration in the discount market today. Some few transactions took place at ¼ below the Bank rate.

The bar Silver brought by the last West India steamer has been sold at 61d., showing a further advance of ⅛d. The letters from Paris described general stagnation, but express confidence that a great revival will take place in October next, when business will again become active and the results of the harvest will have been for some time manifested.

The *Daily News* City Article of Friday evening says:

"Much steadiness was shown in the funds, and the rally which was established yesterday afternoon is fairly reported. In the Discount market the demand for Money was steady and the supply liberal.

#### COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

Yesterday the suspension was announced of Thos. Ashmore & Sons, General Merchants. Their liabilities are not supposed to be large.

Messrs. Carr & Co., of Newcastle.—In the *Times* city article of yesterday, it is said that a meeting of the creditors of this firm was held in London yesterday, when it was resolved that Mr. Coleman, the accountant, should be dispatched to Newcastle to frame a balance-sheet, and report as soon as possible on the general position of the establishment.

#### GREAT WESTERN DIVIDEND.

The Directors have determined to recommend a dividend for the half-year ending the 30th of June, at the rate of one per cent. per annum, carrying forward a balance for the current half year of about £10,000.

### From the Plains.

#### BLOODY FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS—LATEST FROM FORT KEARNEY.

*From the St. Joseph Journal, Aug. 11.*

Wm. L. Summers and C. P. Bush arrived in this city on Saturday last, from Fort Kearney August 1, and report that a company of 10 men, having in their charge 834 head of beef cattle, belonging to Russell & Waddle and destined for the Utah expedition, had been attacked by a band of 150 Cheyennes and Camanches, on the 1st inst. The Indians came upon the drovers and fired quite unexpectedly, killing one man and desperately wounding another. At the time of the attack scarcely any of the drovers had their guns loaded. After recovering from the shock, they proceeded to load their guns as quickly as possible, and to return the fire. They think they certainly caused three, if not five, of the Indians to bite the dust.

But this little repaid them for their own loss. The cattle belonging to the drove took a stampede at the first charge of the Indians, and before the skirmish was over, they succeeded in running off 80 out of the of the company's mules and horses.

This happened about 27 miles above Fort Kearney; and having only two mules or horses left, the greater part of the company had to foot it back to the Fort, which they did by a circuitous route, in order to avoid the Indians, thus making the actual distance much further. The wounded man suffered excruciating pain during the entire route. The shot he received broke his thigh. He and another man were on the same animal, the wounded man riding behind, with his leg dangling by the side of the beast upon which he was mounted. He also suffered greatly from the want of water, caused by loss of blood and riding through the hot sun.

Immediately on receiving intelligence, Col. Sumner, with a small detachment of men, left Fort Kearney in pursuit of the Indians.

The man killed by the Indians was William Sanburn, of Leavenworth City, and in the employ of Russell & Waddle, to whom the 834 head of cattle belonged.

On the arrival of the company at Fort Kearney, Lieut. Marshall, who was in command, dispatched an express to Gen. Harney, at Fort Leavenworth. The expressman came on as far as this city—or opposite here, in the Territory—in company with Messrs. Summers and Bush, and proceeded on to Fort Leavenworth.

Mortality in Brooklyn.—During the week ending Saturday last there were 172 deaths in Brooklyn; males, 85; females, 87; men, 20; boys, 65; women, 24; girls, 63. There were 25 deaths by cholera infantum, 16 each by disease of the brain and convulsions, 15 by consumption, 11 by marasmus, 7 stillborn, 6 each by dysentery, inflammation of the lungs, disease of the heart, and debility. One hundred and forty were natives of the United States, and thirty-two of other countries.

## THE SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.

### New Theory of the Formation of Continents.

Ruhmkorff's Induction Apparatus—The Aurora Borealis—Professor Alexander on the Solar System—Possible Explanations of Certain of Nature's Mysteries—Next Place of Meeting of the Association Fixed at Baltimore.

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.*

MONTREAL, Monday, Aug. 17.

The Subsection of Geology, this morning, listened to remarks from Professor PEIRCE with regard to his late discovery, which has excited interest in the scientific world, with relation to the Formation of Continents. Setting a large terrestrial globe upon the table, and placing the artificial horizon so as to be tangent to the polar circles, he proceeded to show that the great lines of the continents coincided with great circles drawn so tangential to the polar circles. This is obvious enough in reference to the great Eastern line of the Pacific. It is the same with the eastern line of Africa and the east line of North America; and reversing the globe, we have the same parallelism in the western line of Hindostan, the line of Sumatra, and also that of the Red Sea, the great line of America on the Pacific, &c. Africa on the east, if standing alone, would hardly be taken as an example; but with the rest, it may also be included. Two or three lines of the South Sea Islands are also to be taken.

Then there are three lines perpendicular to these great circles, being tangential not to the polar circles, but to the tropics. One of them is the northern line of South America, then the principal islands of the [illegible], and then one of the lines of Asia.

These lines, Prof. PEIRCE said, would seem to indicate some connection between the sun and their formation. The temperature of the side of the earth exposed to the sun is very different from the other. Probably this difference was sufficient when the earth was hardening into the solid state to make the upper side melted, while the lower one would be cold. There would be going round the earth, therefore, a frozen line, which would be nearly a tangential line to the polar circles while the sun was between the tropics. It might be expected, therefore, that it would produce tendencies to form continents along these lines. And as soon as the earth hardened along these lines, the separation must take place there, and they would be the natural lines of continents. And afterwards there would not be any tendency to change, because the bottoms of the oceans would always be kept cool by the circulation of water, and the tops of the continents by the circulation of air.

The Professor proceeded to trace a connection between the trade winds and the currents of the ocean, which carry the warm water away from the tropics. From this Gulf Stream it would result that Europe would cool last; and as it always happens with a piece of metal which freezes over after the general area has frozen, it cooled very irregularly and is much broken up. The great line of the Pacific would have been one of the first to form. We find, however, that it is one of the latest geologically. But the first action would be very slight, just enough to give the currents a direction, and it would also be a spot subject to volcanic action, because it would always be weak, being the first ground of breakage. So that this hypothesis did not conflict with the recentness of those mountains.

Professor PEIRCE closed his remarks by saying that there had been a claim put forth to this discovery as not being his own. He would only say that as to the facts, the writer for whom it is claimed has made no allusion to great circles or the polar circles in what he said. Whatever he did say has been printed, and no one can take from him the benefit, and as to the speculations, if there was any such in those of that writer, his (Prof. PEIRCE's) were all wrong.

Prof. GUYOT said that the direction of the continents was not new to him, but it was new that these lines cut the Polar circles. He proceeded to speak of the lines of separation between the Continents North and South; the great zones of fracture between North and South America, Europe and Africa, Asia and Australia, which he called the secondary system of sinking, the great oceans being places which sinking had pushed up the continents on either side. The lines of this secondary system he thought ran around a pole placed in the Polar circles, although by no means with mathematical exactness. These two systems of lines [illegible], he said, give us the means of systematizing almost all the coincidences of the earth, which are ranged along them. Whether the fact that these great lines were tangent to the Polar circles was connected with astronomical laws, or had some simply [illegible] cause, he was not prepared to say.

These remarks of Prof. PEIRCE went to confirm another view of his own, viz., that the continents as now existing were not new formations but the original ones, which, though they may have sunk and risen again, yet have only been modified and not destroyed. He thought geologists should give up thinking that the bed of the ocean would give the key to all the ancient history of the earth, for as he thought the present continents contained all the materials necessary for it.

Prof. DANA called attention to the fact that the lines of the Pacific Islands did not agree with these great circles, but must be considered rather as forming great curves upon the surface, the further from the coast lines running at a greater angle with them. He spoke also of the necessity of taking into view consideration as to the cleavage, when we come to speak of the elevation of the land.

The question was asked of Prof. PEIRCE whether what he had said threw any light upon the great preponderance of land in the Northern Hemisphere.

Prof. PEIRCE said it showed that there must be a preponderance in one hemisphere, but in which one it would be might arise from other causes of which we know nothing. He expressed himself greatly gratified at the little opposition which his views had called forth.

#### RUHMKORFF'S INDUCTION APPARATUS—THE AURORA BOREALIS.

In the section of Mathematics and Physics, the first subject presented to-day was an explanation of "An Improved Construction of Ruhmkorff's Induction Apparatus," by E. S. RITCHIE. His remarks were illustrated by use of the apparatus, without which it would be difficult to present an intelligible statement, in detail, of the speaker's propositions. His improvement consists, first, in making the strata of the wire in the secondary helix perpendicular instead of parallel with the axis of helix, by which the insulation is far more perfect, and the danger of a discharge by a spark from one stratum to the next is rendered very much less, and that from the extremes of the coil impossible. In the interrupter that of Dr. LA RIVE is discarded, and one is devised in which the breaks are instantaneously made and which is entirely under the control of the operator, instead of depending upon the force, for the time being, of the electrical current. The length of wire is 60,000 feet. [illegible] that he had obtained [illegible] inches of electric spark, with a battery of [illegible] elements, while the longest yet reported from Europe is 4½ inches. The coil is capable of bearing a battery of much larger size—the best Bunsen's of twice the ordinary size—the quantity being proportional to the surface of the zinc and carbon. This instrument is a result of the researches of FARADAY, of HENRY, and of [illegible], and enables us to obtain a current of high intensity with a quantity immensely greater than by the electrical machine.

On motion of Professor OLMSTEAD, Mr. RITCHIE was invited to exhibit his machine before the Association in the darkness of night. It was subsequently arranged that the exhibition should take place this evening at the *soirée* to be given by the Faculty of McGill College.

Professor OLMSTEAD next read a highly interesting paper on "The Electrical Hypothesis of the Aurora Borealis." In a paper heretofore published by the Smithsonian Institution, he discussed the question of the "Origin and Cause of the Aurora Borealis." Contrary to the opinion which ascribes it to terrestrial agents, as electricity or magnetism, he argued that the origin of the Aurora was cosmical, the matter of which it was composed being derived from the planetary spaces. He inferred this cosmical origin, from the following reasons: First—From the great extent of the exhibitions, sometimes spreading from east to west for many thousand miles, and rising to a height of a hundred miles and more, quite above the region of atmospheric precipitation. Secondly, from the fact that in places differing many degrees of longitude, the different stages of the Aurora (beginning, maximum and end) occur at the same hour of the night, indicating that a place on the earth, in its diurnal revolution, comes successively under the nearest point of the Auroral body situated in space. Thirdly, from the velocity of the motions, being too small for light itself, but too great to result from any known terrestrial force, as magnetic or electrical [illegible], occasioning a translation of the matter of the Aurora; fourthly, from the periodicity of the Aurora, especially its secular periodicity, appearing at long but nearly definite intervals in a grand series of exhibitions, which increase to a maximum and then diminish in number and intensity, until the phenomenon, in its grandest forms, vanishes from our nocturnal heavens,—a fact which appears to remove it from the pale of terrestrial, and to bring it clearly within the domain of astronomical causes, implying a nebulous body in the planetary spaces, from which the material of the Aurora is derived, having a revolution around the Sun, and a period in a nearly simple ratio to the Earth's periods.

SAMUEL B. NICHOLS related the facts respecting a steam boiler explosion at Haverhill, Mass., which exhibited an extraordinary demonstration of force, for which there was no apparent cause. The boiler was located in a saw-mill and the explosion occurred while the workmen were all absent, the fires low, an abundance of water in the boiler, and the safety valve in perfect order. Mr. N. submitted the case for investigation.

Professor BACHE stated that experiments made by the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania, had clearly demonstrated that explosions might be produced by the gradual accumulation of steam.

#### THE SOLAR SYSTEM—PHYSICAL HYPOTHESIS.

Professor ALEXANDER, of Princeton, N. J., read a voluminous paper on the subject "Of the Special Harmonies of the Distances and Periodic Times of the Bodies composing the Solar System, and the Physical Hypothesis to which this state of things seems to be referable." His hypothesis was that, in the progress of creation, the large masses of the nebulous material surrounding the sun separated before the formation of the rings indicated by LA PLACE, in his nebular hypothesis. After presenting his arguments and illustrations, the Professor claimed that his propositions and demonstrations—1. Shows how the division into great masses might occur. 2. Indicates a conservative force by which such large masses were kept together. 3. Shows how the peculiarities of Saturn and the Asteroids could have taken place, and how rings were formed. 4. Indicates where the large planets of the system should be found, and the similar distribution of the satellites. 5. The ratio of the periodic times indicates the mode of division which the hypothesis supposes, and we have the resisting medium indicated by LA PLACE in the case of the satellites of Jupiter. 6. The same ratio furnishes some indications of a shrinking of the masses, as should happen. 7. The contraction of Saturn's rings (if real) is a fact in place. 8. The ratio of the masses of the planets, and of the satellites, affords special confirmation of the hypothesis. 9. Three very consistent values of the mass of Asteroid planets may be declared from these relations. 10. The connection of these relations indicates a foundation for KIRKWOOD's Analogy. 11. We are furnished with a reason why some of the quantities, determined by KIRKWOOD's Analogy, should not be absolutely constant. 12. We see why the moon's orbit is not more nearly in the plane of the Earth's equator. 13. The peculiar form of the moon is a fact in place. 14. We see how the belts of Jupiter and Saturn may have originated. 15. The inclination of the axis of the planets to the planes of their orbits, and the approximation of that ultimatum to a mean value in many cases is also accounted for. 16. This may account for the extreme inclination and retrograde system of Uranus. 17. The slow rotation of Uranus—indicated by KIRKWOOD's Analogy—would also be the result of what has just been stated. 18. The Zodiacal Light will, in this hypothesis, have the form and position which recent observations (JONES') of that phenomena require. 19. We may also be furnished with a plausible explanation of the Aurora Borealis. 20. All this is confirmed by the similarity of relation in the primary and satellite systems, and the special similarity in the relations of the masses of the ring of Saturn and the satellites of Jupiter. 21. The state of the nebulous mass which the hypothesis supposes seems actually to have occurred in the instance of the comet in 1680. 22. The like is true of some of the nebula.

The *savans* manifested their appreciation of the paper of Prof. ALEXANDER by demonstrations of applause.

#### BALTIMORE THE NEXT PLACE OF MEETING—TIME, APRIL, 1858.

At 4½ o'clock P. M. the Association assembled in general meeting, Prof. CASWELL, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Standing Committee recommended that the next annual meeting be held at Baltimore, Maryland, on the last Wednesday of April, 1858. A division of the question being called for, it was stated first upon the proposition as to the place of meeting.

A St. Louis gentleman proposed to amend by substituting that city for Baltimore. After discussion, in the course of which a suggestion that the claims of St. Louis should be favorably considered for the meeting of 185[illegible]. The motion fixing the next meeting at Baltimore was adopted without amendment. The question was then put upon the motion fixing the time of meeting as above, and was unanimously carried. So the next meeting of the Association will be held in the City of Baltimore on the last Wednesday of April, 1858.

Prof. STEINER, of Baltimore, returned thanks to the Association for its gracious acceptance of the invitation of that city, and promised them such an exhibition of hospitality as should sustain the well-known reputation of her citizens.

The Standing Committee having reported the following candidates for officers of the Association during the ensuing year. They were unanimously elected, viz.:

*President*—Prof. JEFFRIES WYMAN, M. D., Cambridge, Mass.

*Vice-President*—Prof. J. E. HOLBROOK, M. D., Charleston, S. C.

*General Secretary*—Prof. WM. CHAUVENET, M. D., Annapolis, Md.

*Treasurer*—Dr. A. L. ELWYN, Philadelphia, Penn.

Several new members of the Association were elected, and the meeting adjourned.

This evening the expected entertainment by the Faculty of the Mc.College came off in a fine and spacious building known as Burnside Hall. Two entire floors, each containing several rooms, were thrown open on the lower floor; in a large hall or school-room tables were spread with abundant refreshments. On the second were rooms for promenading—one containing a fine array of philosophical apparatus, still others in which were arranged geological, mineralogical, and ornithological specimens—and a lecture-room and gallery in which those who were so inclined listened to some short dissertations on geology.

After these were disposed of, and the company had freely discussed the refreshments, Mr. E. S. RITCHIE exhibited his improved Rum Korff Induction apparatus, already referred to in the report of section A, presenting a great variety of most beautiful electrical experiments, in which the flashes of "heaven's artillery" were produced in miniature, with a brilliancy of color, and vividness and length of flash, truly wonderful. The audience frequently manifested their delight by rounds of applause. Towards midnight the guests dispersed, well pleased with the evening's proceedings, and so ended the Fifth Day.

## Our Minister to Chili—Note from Pedro P. Ortiz, Esq.

NEW-BRITAIN, Conn., Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1857.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

In a letter from Chili published in yesterday's TIMES, signed C. C. P., there is an unwarranted attack upon me, because of certain opinions I expressed in a correspondence to the Valparaiso *Mercurio*, in regard to Hon. Mr. BIGLER, the newly-appointed minister to Chili. I hardly need to justify before the readers of the TIMES the grounds for my opinion towards that gentleman, whose appointment was not long since declared in the columns of your paper to be "unfortunate." Having some months ago presented to you personally a letter of introduction from highly respectable gentlemen of your City, I feel as though I must say two words to you and the public on the subject, especially when the author of the article in question makes use of my full name, leading it with qualifications of very questionable propriety. I could rely for my assertion on the repeated statements of Washington correspondents to the press of New York at the time of the appointment. But my authority comes from more positive sources, as you will see by the names herein included, which I trust to you confidentially. All this is only to prove that the honorable BIGLER, of California, is not a *polished* gentleman—the most I have said of him, to deserve the mark of a *slanderer*. I much suspect, however, that your correspondent is not better acquainted with *his own* classics than with the Spanish language. Witness the blunderous translation he has furnished you of my writing.

I remain, my dear Sir,
Your humble servant and friend,
PEDRO P. ORTIZ.

## Sailing Vessels Carrying Lights to Save the Trouble of a Lookout.

GREENWICH, Conn., Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1857.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

In your edition of to-day you say in reference to the sinking of the *J. N. Harris*, "It cannot be true that the pilot of the *Metropolis* supposed the *J. N. Harris* to be a schooner, for no pilot on the Sound is ignorant of the fact that neither schooners nor sailing vessels of any kind, as a general thing, are allowed to carry lights." This should be the case, but the public want the facts.

Now, on the night following the catastrophe I was returning to this port from an excursion to Block Island, and we met this side of Faulkner's Island no less than half-a-dozen lights, which were so near that we could be positive that they belonged to sloops and schooners. And one of these, a large schooner, sailing before the wind, nearly ran us down, and would have done so but for the great exertions made on board our sloop, though we were sailing on the wind and they directly before it. And it is becoming quite customary for these heavy down east sailing vessels to put out a light forward and one man at the wheel, and thus sail before the wind without any lookout whatever, leaving those who cross their path to lookout for themselves. There is no doubt but that sailing vessels ought not to carry lights, but it is equally certain that many of them do carry lights to take the place of lookouts. M. M. D.

YELLOW FEVER AT ST. MARY'S.—The Savannah *Georgian*, of 13th inst., says: "A report was rife in this city on yesterday that a case of yellow fever had occurred at St. Mary's, and proved fatal. The man who died was a tailor, boarding-house keeper, and contracted the disease from the crew of a Spanish ship which had been discharging at that port."

## AMERICAN SLAVERY.

### A Remonstrance from Geneva against Slavery.

### A Vindication of Slavery in Reply to the Remonstrance.

The following documents will be read with interest:

TO THE EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Dearly beloved Brethren in Christ, our all-sufficient Saviour and Common Head:*

The Evangelical Christians of Geneva frequently return thanks to God for having, in the days of CALVIN, lighted that torch in their city, whose salutary light has spread throughout Europe, and reached your far-distant shores. They also give thanks to the Lord, that in these latter days, when the word of truth is penetrating into all nations of the earth, He has placed a powerful focus in North America, and sent the children of God from your churches, both to enlighten the ancient countries of the East, where the Apostles themselves preached the Gospel, and to bring *many sons out of heathen darkness to the Lord* and Saviour. The work of propagating Christianity in all the world, is, in our opinion, dear brethren, the principal vocation which has been allotted to you from on high. Thus everything which can strengthen the hands of American Christians is, we think, an advantage to the whole world; whilst anything which would weaken them is a real loss, a matter of grief, not to you alone, but to us, and to all mankind.

Now, dear brethren, we desire to express to you a thought which often presses itself upon our hearts. We fear that the laws which establish and regulate Slavery in several of your States, are a source of weakness, not only in your own dear country, but to her legitimate influence over other nations. We know that there are Christians in the United States who possess slaves, and we would not offend them. "Honor all men," says the Scripture, (1 Peter, ii. 17,) and *above all, we wish to do so "to them that have obtained a like precious faith with us."* (2 Peter, i. 1.) We would assure them that we come not to speak with them as enemies, but as brethren. We do not claim the right of imposing our opinion with authority upon them—*the Pope of Rome alone believes* that he has that power—and we do not doubt that those among you who differ from us on this subject, are sincere and upright in their opinions. However, if we would speak in love, we must also do so in truth, and with that precious liberty which belongs to Christians. We know, moreover, that the city of Calvin is an object of deep and brotherly sympathy in America. Your citizens who visit us are continually giving us *fresh proofs of this*, and this circumstance excites a hope that our request will find some favor in your eyes. But, we repeat, we do not pretend to teach you, but to give you a cordial token of our brotherly love.

Beloved brethren, if it is true, not only that Slavery *is established in several of your States*, but that in many places it is unlawful to instruct the children of slaves, or even for the parents to attend public worship; if it is true that the ties of husband and wife, parent and child, are often violently severed; if it is true that a master acquires the property and possession of a woman as if she were his own wife; if other facts, which we prefer not to describe here are true—we ask ourselves, and we would also ask you, if such laws are compatible with the eternal principles of Christianity, which we are all bound to obey?

We might doubtless bring forward other arguments. We might remind you that Slavery is contrary to natural rights, and that all men, having freedom alike, cannot be deprived of that liberty, unless forfeited by some criminal act; that the rights of property in men and in things are widely different, and that no man is allowed to sell a human being as he would a material object. We might say, with MONTESQUIEU, that Slavery is hurtful alike to the slave and to the master; to the master, especially, because he acquires all sorts of vices with his slaves. He becomes proud, hasty, passionate, hard, voluptuous, cruel. We might add, with that illustrious author, that in every country, however severe the toil which society exacts, the results may be obtained from freemen, by encouraging them with rewards and privileges, adapting the labor to their strength, by bringing to their aid machinery which art invents, and which, we might add, art has invented abundantly since the days of that great writer. But we prefer waving such material considerations, and dwelling upon our argument in a Christian point of view. We acknowledge, dear brethren, that Slavery is not explicitly abolished in the New Testament; we see that Christian masters are not prohibited from having slaves, (Col. iv. 1; Eph. vi. 9;) and that slaves are exhorted to submission and fidelity, (Eph. vi. 5, 8; Col. iii. 22, 25; Titus ii. 9, 10; 1 Peter ii. 5, 18.) Yes, slaves ought to be obedient and faithful, and nothing should be said which could drive them to revolt—that is certain; and yet it is as certain that Slavery is opposed to the true spirit of Christianity.

There are many texts in the New Testament which make this plain. Does not St. Paul say to the Christian slave, that if he can *can obtain his freedom* he is to take advantage of it? (1 Cor. vii. 21.) "The Apostle thus demonstrates that liberty is not only good, but also more advantageous than Slavery," says CALVIN. Is it not also evident that slaves who have become Christians should be regarded by their masters *as brethren*, according to the Epistle of Philemon? Does not the same Apostle, in another place, say that before the Lord in heaven *the slave is as the free?* (Eph. vi. 8.) Do not the Scriptures elsewhere declare that the slave and the free share in the same blessings of God in Christ Jesus, the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, one God blessed forever? Is *He* not the true and living God of the black as well as of the white man? If the Eternal Son, who is God for ever and ever, became man, was it not for the Greek as well as the Jew, for the slave as well as the free? Does not the righteousness which was acquired on the cross by the atoning blood of the Lamb, cover the sins of the one as well as of the other? Does the Holy Spirit, which changes the hearts of all in whom he dwells into temples of the Holy Ghost, make any distinction of color? Ought we not to exclaim now with the primitive Christians, "By one Spirit are we all baptized into one body, whether we be bond or free?" (1 Cor. xii. 13) "There is neither bond nor free, but Christ is all and in all." (Col. iii. 11) Such being the teaching of the Scriptures, do *you not* think with us, beloved brethren, *that these* principles suppress the spirit of Slavery, and only leave its name and appearance? Do you not believe that since God, our common Father, bestows the tender sympathies of his love equally upon the slave and the free, we their brethren cannot refuse the precious boon of liberty to those who are deprived of it? If Christ has made them free, shall not we free them also? Christianity, in general, did not lay violent or imprudent hands on civil institutions, but spread its principles everywhere, and gave precepts to all men, the application of which was gradually to bring about the suppression of all abuses.

These contradictions are important; but, we repeat, what particularly induces us to make an appeal to your consciences, is the system of laws manifestly opposed to the precepts of Christianity, with which several of your States have been obliged to burden their legislation, in order to maintain Slavery in the midst of you. It is not needful to enumerate these laws; we know them from official documents, published in Europe, and which have caused both astonishment and grief to the friends of religion, morality and liberty. We are aware these laws do not exist in a good many of your States; we know that, with the exception of one or two laws, legislation on Slavery is local, instituted in their sovereign power by those States alone which practice Slavery. But that in no way prevents us from freely expressing the sentiments which animate us, either to just and moderate men, who doubtless are to be found in abundance in the Southern States, or to all the Christians of the American Union.

If we mistake not, there are three classes of opinions and of persons in the United States, as to the present subject; one is decidedly against Slavery, the other is decidedly in its favor; but there is a medium class which hesitates, and we think the moment has arrived when all those who belong to that class ought to decide before God and their conscience, wisely, but with courage and firmness. Between Christianity on one side, and utilitarianism on the other, we do not think that Christians should hesitate.

The two great features which characterize the United States, and which form the essence of your people, are they not, honored friends—the Gospel and Liberty? And are you not called upon both to enjoy these two blessings for yourselves, and to testify to others how happy are those nations who possess them, and thus to be the means of spreading them in the world? Now it is precisely the Gospel and Liberty which are implicated in this question. The maintenance of Slavery might hinder the growth of these two great principles. The most eminent writers have shown that if Slavery may be excused in despotic States, it is in conflict with the essence of Democracy, and that if it is more or less natural amidst Mahommedans and Pagans, it is impossible to justify it amongst Christians, and above all amongst Protestants? Yes, it is now in our power, dear American friends, to render the most brilliant homage, the most signal service, to the cause of the Gospel of Protestantism and of true liberty. Will you hesitate?

How often we have mourned to see Roman Catholics and partisans of arbitrary Governments triumph in pointing to the existence of Slavery in the United States! How often have we been tempted to exclaim, "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon, lest the daughters of the Philistines rejoice." 2 Sam. i. 20.

Dear brethren, listen to these voices, which come from a far distant land at the foot of the Alps, from the town of the Reformation, and are raised in concert with those in France and other countries. We would entreat you by the most precious interests—in the name of the prosperity of the Union, of the peace, of the glory of your country—in the name of the cause of true liberty; and, above all, of the holy and great cause of Christianity, to do all in your power, with an unflinching fidelity, to bring about the suppression of slavery and the establishment of social liberty in your country. Let it be done with wisdom, with kindness, with justice, without disturbing the public peace, but notwithstanding, as promptly and as universally as possible.

Should this step offend you, dear brethren, we pray you to forgive us. We conjure you to bear with us. We say with St. Paul to the Corinthians, "If we are foolish, it is for the love of you." It is, we believe, for the glory of Jesus Christ; it is because we thought that God had called us to do so in a special manner.

We live in solemn times. A new era is dawning on this question, not only in your country but in the whole civilized world. Universal attention is aroused. Everywhere public opinion pronounces with decision on this subject. The time is certainly come when America must give satisfaction to the claims of Christianity. We know that it is not easy to find means of attaining that end. There will be many obstacles and difficulties, but we know that your people have more courage than any others to surmount all these obstacles, and that the Lord will give the victory to those who are on his side. Let nothing stop your progress; combat Slavery in the spirit of the Gospel, and not in a mere worldly spirit. Seek, above all, the means of attaining this excellent end in a spirit of prayer. Look to the Word of God, to the spirit of Christianity, to the requirements of morality and liberty, and to Jesus the Redeemer, and thus go forward in the Lord's name. May God be your strength in this great, salutary, just, and Christian work. Let us assure you that such shall be our constant prayer!

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all—Amen!

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| MERLE D'AUBIGNE, D. D. | COULIN, Pasteur. |
| L. GAUSSEN, D. D., | ALBERT FREUNDLER. |
| H. LAHARPE. | P. F. ANDERSEN. |
| C. MALAN, D. D., | D'ESPINE, Père. |
| H. TRONCHIN. | LE COMTE AGENOR DE GASPARIN. |
| ADRIEN NAVILLE. | MAXIMILIEN PERROT. |
| LS. BROCHER. | CH. GALOPIN. |
| Dr. D'ESPINE. | F. BERTHOLET. |
| Dr. LOMBARD. | EMILE GUERS. |
| EMILE DEMOLE. | TH. LHUILLIER. |
| E. PILET. | CH. BALADIN. |
| E. BINDER. | E. BIELER. |
| A. LE FORT. | A. LOUP, Ancien. |
| Dr. PANCHAUD. | T. A. GLARDON, Ancien. |
| C. CREMIEUX. | |
| F. CRAMER. | |
| WM. TURRETTINI. | H. DANSSE. |
| FR. DE MORSIER. | M. DRIQUET. |
| G. NAVILLE. | T. L. VILLEBOURG. |
| H. SERMENT. | L. ZIMMERLI. |
| CH. HAHN. | E. MARTINE, Professeur. |
| F. CRAMER. | PERCEVAL DE LORIOL. |
| E. GAUTIER. | |
| CHARLES BARDE. | WM. REY. |
| E. LASSERRE. | III. MARET, V. D. M. |

I declare the foregoing to be an accurate copy of the signatures of the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and members of the Presbytery of the Evangelical Church, of the Church of the Temoignage, of the Theological College, of the Committee of the Evangelical Society, of the Italian Committee, of the Committee of Missions, of the Committee of the Evangelical Alliance, of the Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, &c. J. H. MERLE D'AUBIGNE, D. D.

GENEVA, Monday, March 31, 1857.

### A Vindication of Slavery.

#### ANSWER TO A LETTER FROM GENEVA,

ADDRESSED TO THE EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The historian of the Reformation, MERLE D'AUBIGNE, with forty-six others, *Presidents, Professors* and Members of Evangelical Churches and other Societies in Geneva, Switzerland, addressed a letter, on the 31st of March, 1857, to the Evangelical Christians of the United States, on the subject of Slavery. It has been published and widely circulated. We propose to give it a respectful answer.

We begin by objecting to the whole purpose of the letter, independently of its argument, as unauthorized, injudicious, and productive of evil. The writers profess to be induced by zeal only in the *cause of truth*; by a desire to see the great American Republic relieved from *every impediment to diffusing religious truth among all nations*; by a conviction that Providence has *fixed a great focus of light in the United States*. They wish to increase it. They fear that Slavery *is a cause of weakness and they are anxious to remove it*. The thought presses on their hearts. They invoke us *by the peace and glory of our country, by true liberty, and the cause of Christianity*, to bring about *a suppression of Slavery*. "They do not claim the right to impose opinions *by* authority—the Pope of Rome alone believes that he has that power." They would exercise the right only of Christian liberty, and send us their advice as a token of Christian love. They believe that those who differ from them in opinion on the subject at issue, are sincere and upright men. They do not wish to offend their brethren, but to do them good.

If everything claimed for the intention of the writers be freely and fully conceded, their proceeding will make no exception to the truth, that goodness of intention alone, in any important action, is not enough. Its purity is no justification or excuse for interfering—we will not say intermeddling—in the affairs of a distant and independent community—still less, in a difficult and disputed question of social policy, which divides and inflames the minds of its people.

They address themselves to prejudiced and angry partisans. Their letter is welcomed on the one side as a support; it is resented on the other as an attack. It is not sufficient to say that nothing of the sort is intended. We know it is not intended. But, we repeat, goodness of intention is no defence for causing mischief. If it be the Christian's duty to do good, it is his duty also to refrain from the appearance of evil. If he must impart benefits, he must beware lest his intended benefits prove fire-brands of discord and death. To intervene in the affairs or disputes of others, promotes dissension, not peace. The maxim needs no illustration. It applies alike to individuals, families, societies and nations.

At all times, States and communities are the best judges of their own business. Neither governors nor counselors a long way off are safe and sufficient guides. Our whole American history is an assertion and vindication of this truth. No government abroad, proprietary or royal, satisfied our people. They never ceased to contend, until they had established the right to manage their affairs in their own way. Our country's great maxim is not to interfere with others, and not to permit interference with herself. This is the best security for peace among nations. Let the lovers of peace be cautious how they infringe the spirit of the rule in the least important particular.

But our friends of Geneva are not interfering as a State with a State; they intermeddle only as a Society of Christians with other Christian Societies. They are for that reason the more subject to the application of the rule. If interference be indefensible, it is the more indefensible when forced or attempted by Christian communities, the advocates of forbearance and peace.

They are governed, as they think, by a principle of conscience. Alas, Christian friends! this opinion only increases the probability of mischief by concealing the danger. We never do evil, says the incomparable PASCAL, so cheerfully and effectually as when we do it on a false principle of conscience. Can you be sure that your uninvited interference in the domestic policy of a distant people is resting on a true one? You believe that God has called you "in a special manner," to interpose on this occasion. Where is the evidence? You tell us that you will say to us, as St Paul said to the Corinthians, in advising them, "If we are foolish, it is for the love of you." But St. Paul had charge of the Church at Corinth; he had proof of being called in a special manner. You have no charge in this matter, and no proof of a special calling. If, nevertheless, the Apostle apologised in advising, what shall we say of your venturing to do what he excused himself for doing?

You do not claim "*the right to impose opinions by authority—the Pope alone believes that he has that power.*" Yet the Pope of Rome is silent when you assume to speak. You charge him with arrogating the power which you substantially though quietly exercise, but which, in this matter, he has never undertaken to assert.

You do not impose opinions—very true; but there is a small interval only between imposing opinions and imposing advice. How easy to pass from one to the other! The invitation of a monarch is a command. The counsel of authority implies submission. The temper that volunteers advice is the temper that exacts obedience. The power may be wanting, but not the will. The man who denounces one creed will enforce another by violent means. You who now volunteer counsel on our principles and practice, under different circumstances, from similar views with equal intentions, would compel obedience to what you believe to be the will of God and the good of the Church. Is there no lamentable fact in the history of Geneva itself which may serve, in reference to this truth, as an illustration and a warning?

It is the duty of Christians, you think, to feel a warm sympathy in the condition and character of other Christians; to be active in giving effect to their sympathy; to be ready not only with their prayers but with counsel and other aid. All this is true, but all within just limits only. They may advise, but the advice must be sought; it must be founded on a thorough knowledge of the facts; of the temper of the party advised; of the limits of his means and power to act; of the effects direct and indirect of the measure suggested for adoption. Do you stand within these limits? Have you the necessary knowledge for judicious counsel? You say to us *if* your custom is this, *if* your practice is that—*if the slaves be not allowed by law to attend public worship; if it is unlawful to instruct the children of slaves;* "*if* the master acquires possession of a woman as if she were his own wife;" *if* these and other facts are true, can your laws, you ask us, be compatible with the eternal principles of Christianity? You thus grope about, on hands and knees, to seek what ground you stand upon, or whether you stand on any. You go on blindly to give counsel as though your *ifs* were facts, while, in truth, they are slanders only, on your American brethren. Are they not founded on hearsay, on the inventions of a fictitious story? We greatly fear that you have no better authority for your opinions than the incidents of a popular tale. Have you been cautious and considerate in this matter? Have you borne in mind the presumption that besets us all to assume the office of supervising our brother's affairs and teaching him his duties—the ease with which we decide what it becomes others to do or bear, or suffer; the equanimity with which we support another's pains or losses; the generosity with which we do liberal deeds at another's cost—have these things been sufficiently before your eyes?

You admit that there are, in the Southern States of North America, "just and moderate men in abundance." There is more than this. There are well educated, wise, devout and holy men, laborious teachers and ministers of Christian truth, men who traverse interminable forests, crossing mighty rivers, braving the malaria of deadly regions, not unworthy followers and fellow-laborers of the great Apostle of the Gentiles, in deaths often, in perils of the wilderness, in hunger, in cold, in nakedness, perseveringly and successfully preaching the whole gospel of Christ. Are you acquainted, as they are, with the negro character—his need of subjection, his inability to sustain any competition with the white man, his dullness, his idleness, his improvidence? It is easy to say that all this is the delusion of the slaveholder. But can you know it to be so? What are your opportunities for knowing? You make no investigation. You take the opinions of those ready like yourselves to interfere without knowledge. Is this christian humility or candor, or just respect for the character of Christian men, as wise and good as yourselves, and infinitely better informed on the question which you undertake to decide? Never has there been a stronger illustration of the truth that it is a small thing to be judged of man's judgment. Who are ye that judge these devout and laborious men? Have you stood face to face as they do, with the social condition of which you speak? Have you searched it as they search it? Can you understand it as they do? Have you been engaged, as slaveholding Christians have been for a century, in caring for the negro race, in feeding, clothing, training to useful labor, restraining, instructing, civilizing, Christianizing the African? The Christian masters and ministers of the Southern States have done and are doing all this. What have you done? What labors have you performed? What sacrifice have you made? By what right do you assume that you are the negro's friend, and his master's foe? Let us be understood—we make no boast, we claim no merit. We have done only what Providence appointed us to do—very imperfectly, it may be, without sufficient devotion to the divine will of which we are the instruments and agents! But all that has been done, the Slaveholders have done. It has been done with immense benefit to the African race. Where else do you find them, as you find them here, efficient laborers, living in peace, bestowing blessings on the whole world, civilized men, compared with the natives of Africa? Who supplies your manufactories with cotton? Who furnishes your laborers the soothing influences of their indispensable narcotic? Who produces the sugar and rice that *add to your comforts and luxuries? Is it the African* in Africa? Do you obtain these great commercial products from Guinea and Angola? And where else, except among the slaves of the Southern States of America, are seen, in hundreds of thousands, negroes composing Christian Churches in whole or in part? Where else will you find multitudes of negroes able to read the Gospel? In what other region has the African increased, in a century, from 300,000 to 300,000,000? And now when the negro has been converted from a savage to a man, to a prosperous and intelligent peasant, artisan and Christian, by those who have lived with him, and guided and governed him, you stand afar off, and undertake to reprove their remissness, and direct their proceedings. You call across the Atlantic to the laborers in this remote Christian vineyard, who are diligently and faithfully preaching and teaching, by precept and example, every moral and *religious* duty, and administering from day to day the Christian sacraments to thousands of churches composed of Christian negroes, and you say *to them*, my Christian brethren, *if your slaves are not allowed to attend on public worship, if you never teach them, if you have as many wives as you have negro women slaves*, we exhort you to hear our counsel, offered with Christian liberty, in Christian love.

As it has been the lot of the Christian slaveholder to do all that has been done, it will be for him and him alone to do all that is to be done for the negro race in North America. It is not the task of a day, or a century, to change a barbarous to a civilized race. It needs time, patience, perseverance. The present civilization of Europe is the work of more than two thousand years. You are impatient; you would anticipate the labor of ages—you who have no portion in the toil, no part of the responsibility, no share in the risk arising from injudicious or hurried proceedings—you are unwilling to leave the business to Providence and to the agencies chosen for it by Providence. We are as willing to do what is right as you are; we alone are able to do anything in this matter; we ask you, with all Christian frankness, to stand aside and let us do the work. It is ours, not yours. You may embarrass, but you cannot help us. You may trouble us, but you cannot share our task.

You advise us to abolish Slavery—are you prepared to offer us a plan for effecting it with safety and advantage to all parties? The physician who is content to tell his patients that they are sick and suggests no practicable cure, or who prescribes medicine and knows nothing of its virtues, will command no confidence in his skill. You tell us we are suffering under an evil; you call upon us to remove it; can you devise any mode of doing so with that regard for the general safety which ought, you think, to be carefully considered? What is to be done with the blacks when manumitted? The race, although improved in North America, is still a barbarous one. They are sluggish and sensual. They are inferior to the white not only in actual progress, but in ability to advance. They cannot, like the freed men of Greece or Rome, melt into the mass of freemen. People of the same type, English and Irish, German and French, are easily moulded into one American mass, but there is no possible compounding of white and black. This may seem very unreasonable and wrong to you who know nothing of the difficulty, but it is not the less true. If the two races remain together in the same country, the destruction of the inferior becomes inevitable. We ask you to be taught by history. The great tribes of red men who formerly inhabited North America, have all perished from between the Mississippi and the ocean. The black millions would be equally unfortunate if removed from the control and care of the white race. They could not sustain a competition for bread with a more intelligent rival. This is seen to be true in Canada and in the Northern States. From this cause, with no wars to precipitate it, the extirpation of the blacks must follow manumission. Even where climate protects him from white competition and its consequences, the black deteriorates in freedom. Eye witnesses in the English West India Possessions declare that he is more idle, vicious and ignorant than when a slave. His progress in civilization seems to be conditional on his subjection to a more intelligent and energetic people. Suppose, then, that as the necessary consequence of manumission, the black race should waste away and perish; or, that they should become more idle, vicious, improvident and miserable. What then? Will you still say to us manumit your slaves? Will you disorganize the labor of a whole country, endanger its existence, destroy its great commercial products so important to the whole world, with the certainty of ruin to the race you desire to benefit? Will you convert three millions of useful laborers into paupers and thieves that could not remain in their present home, and that would not find homes anywhere else? We are afraid that you have never given a thought to the subject. If you have, propose to us your plan.

In the early history of the Church, we can find no examples of one society of Christians interposing with unasked advice, or instruction, or otherwise, in the affairs of another. We see but one in which there was any interference at all. When certain parties from the hill country of Judea troubled the Gentile converts with unauthorized teachings and advisings, seeking to impose as Christian duties what were none, an appeal was made to the Apostles and Elders at Jerusalem—to the inspired teachers of Christianity. *The men who troubled the Churches were rebuked.* The Council, under the immediate influence of the Holy Spirit, advised or admonished the Churches. Do you hold the same authority as the Apostles? Have you been called upon in like manner to advise? Can you claim the same special guidance of the Holy Spirit? Or are you not rather in the position of the parties against whom the Council was called and the decision was made? We fear so. You have troubled Christian Societies with teachings not in Scripture. You have attempted to impose on them as Christian duties what they deny to be such. It was the duty of circumcision formerly. It is the duty of abolishing Slavery now. There are no living inspired Apostles; we must turn, therefore, to their writings. Show us in these writings the Apostle's precept—manumit your slaves. It would be as easy to find one commanding Christians to circumcise their children. You are teaching without authority what the Apostles have not taught; you are giving counsel where it has not been invited; you interfere in the social condition of a remote community where you may do harm to the cause of Christ, but can do no good.

We make these remarks in no captious or unkind spirit. But the surest way to promote the brotherly intercourse of Christian Churches and communities is to restrict it within safe and legitimate limits. Even between friend and friend, advice, if unasked, if unseasonable, or unfounded on sufficient knowledge of the facts of the case and the feelings of the parties, is always injudicious, seldom useful, often mischievous. It has already produced the worst consequences among our American Churches. The intervention of those abroad can only increase the mischief. There are now divisions and dissentions arising from the attempt of some to assume control over the consciences of others. You may increase the evil by interposing; you cannot remove or lessen it.

And here, with a protest against the whole form and purpose of the letter from Geneva, we might close our answer or review. But we are reluctant to seem wanting in respect for the authors and their arguments, or unwilling to give them our most serious attention. We will, therefore, proceed to examine the reasons against Slavery which they are pleased to assign.

They begin with arguments of more general consideration, but rely on such as apply peculiarly to Christian men. "We might remind you," they say, "that Slavery is contrary to natural rights; that all men having freedom alike, cannot be deprived of that liberty unless forfeited by some criminal act; that the right of property in men and things is widely different; that no man is allowed to sell a human being as he would a material thing." And they quote the remarks of MONTESQUIEU as to the injurious effects of Slavery on both master and slave. To such remarks it is enough to say that Slavery is not a new thing under the sun. It has existed in all ages of the world, and its injurious effects, whatever they may be, have not prevented the masters of slaves from being the most renowned warriors, the most eloquent orators, judicious historians and profound philosophers, the most accomplished poets, painters, sculptors, or architects that the world has ever seen.

Nothing, Christian friends, can be more delusive and dangerous in practical questions than conclusions drawn from theories of natural rights. The French Revolution was a grand drama, arranged to illustrate and enforce this important truth. It overturned all social, civil and political relations. It decreed an end to religion. It was the first to abolish negro Slavery. The present abolition spirit is the legitimate offspring of the school of liberty, equality, fraternity, whose doctors and apostles were GREGOIRE, BRISSOT, ROBESPIERRE, and whose legitimate effects were brutal massacres, at which the world still stands aghast. We detest them and all their cant. There is no state of nature. It is unknown even among the most barbarous tribes. Men exist in societies only. They are born into certain conditions, subject to certain restraints and penalties, imposed by governments over which they have no control. Their rights are determined by laws, and laws are what the good of society requires them to be. Whatever this may demand, society has the right to exact. You admit that a man may be deprived of his freedom for a criminal offence. Why so? Why should the law deprive a felon of his freedom? It may do more, it may take his life. If society can take life to secure what it deems the good of society, will it be pretended that it cannot for the same reason compel its members to serve it as slaves? If the reason is sufficient to imprison, or hang one man, is it not enough to enslave another? We say nothing of the looseness of thought or language by which you confound the condition of the prisoner and the slave; and regard them as deprived of liberty in the same sense. But supposing that they are, what right has the State in the case of the criminal that it has not in an equal degree in that of the slave? If the good of society does not require the enslaving a part of its population as the imprisonment of the criminal, it is wrong to enslave or imprison; if it does require them, it is right. In either case, the discretion of society must of necessity be the measure of the right. It has been exercised accordingly, in all ages, by all States, and when it is said that a man cannot be deprived of his freedom, except for a criminal offence, the assertion is made in defiance of the codes of all nations, beginning with that of the great legislator and prophet of Judea. It is in vain to say, in the face of all example to the contrary, that the good of a State can never require the enslaving of a part of its people. This is simply assuming as true the whole question that you undertake to prove. It is making your judgment the standard of right; it is asserting what you disclaim—the power to impose opinions by authority. Others have attempted to prove that the good of society never requires the gibbet or the jail; that criminals should not be deprived of life or freedom; that education only should be opposed to crime. They may with equal reason demand that their dogmas should be assumed as truth.

The Southern States of North America judge it to be essential to their welfare that the negro portion of their population should be slaves. They exercise the right of all States to determine what is essential to their own welfare. They injure no other State. They affirm no universal propositions or abstract questions in relation to Slavery as a general question, or as concerning other States. They are no propagandists. They confine their claim to the practical question only that concerns themselves. They claim to be allowed to exercise their discretion in their own affairs. Surely, Christian friends, there is reason in this.

The right of property, you say, in man and things is widely different—certainly it is. We never said or thought otherwise. You have formed false conceptions of Slavery, and oppose imaginary principles and maxims, never maintained among us. No man, you add, is allowed to sell a human being as a material thing—very true; and no master of slaves ever sells a human being as a material thing. What is sold and what is bought, in every sale of slaves, is the labor only of the slave, coupled with the obligation to support him. What is there so monstrous in this? Suppose a peasant, bound for life to one of your farmers, with the power in the farmer to transfer the labor to another farmer, each successive employer being obliged to support the peasant and his family, would this be an insupportable evil to the peasant? Would it place him in any greatly worse condition than he now holds, with an equal obligation to labor and the uncertainty of obtaining work? Would it make him a material thing? Substitute in the case supposed the word slave for peasant, and master for farmer, and you will understand the real condition of Negro Slavery in the United States. Emancipate yourselves from the dominion of words. The slaveholder does not sell the negro's body and soul, as certain pestilent declaimers tell you. He claims and sells nothing but the negro's labor. He has in the slave for life no more than your farmer has in his ploughman, [illegible] or for a day, or a month, or a year. It is only a different system of labor from your system. Yours is best for your peasantry, no doubt, but we have as little doubt that ours is best for the negro. The slave with us is bound to labor—that is the phrase of the Federal Constitution—as the apprentice is bound to labor with you; the one for life, the other for a limited period. The selling of the one no more implies that he is considered a material thing, as the apprenticing of the other. If you ask who binds the slave and makes him an apprentice for life, we reply, the same power that binds the apprentice for a term of years—the laws of the land; and, for the same reason too,—the inability of the parties to govern themselves.

Slavery is not the creature of the master's unrestrained will, nor is it left to his discretion. The master's obligations are determined by law—by law sustained, and enforced by an active and sensitive public opinion. The master is the guardian of the slave, to protect him, to support him, not only in health and strength, but in old age and infancy. The instance is unknown in this country of a slave dying from want. He is undisturbed by taxes and conscriptions. His life is one of peaceful labor and certain subsistence. But of all this you know nothing. You never inquire, you only condemn. You join in the current clamor of the world in its denunciation of a system of which your best information is uncertain hearsay. There is as little philosophy as charity in this.

A thinking man might find something worthy of the most careful research in a domestic policy which is so connatural to mankind as to prevail at all times with all varieties of people—with the strong practical sense of the Roman, the refined intellect of the Greek, the deep religious sentiment of the Hebrew. Serfage, villenage, feudalism, slavery, are all modifications only of the principle which subjects the weak to the strong, the inferior to the superior, for the benefit of both, but especially of the feebler party. The universality of the policy shows its inherency in our nature. It springs up in society in certain stages, under certain circumstances, as certainly as trees in a forest, and is as native to human necessities as grass to the fields. It disappears before advancing civilization, under other circumstances, as the woods disappear before increasing cultivation. In either case the result is the work of causes that we can neither hasten nor retard. We have no space, however, for inquiries like these, and leave them to your leisure.

But you do not insist on these material considerations. You prefer to waive them. You desire to dwell on the argument in a Christian point of view. In this view of it you say, "We acknowledge, dear brethren, that Slavery is not explicitly abolished in the New Testament; we see that masters are not prohibited from having slaves; that slaves are exhorted to submission and fidelity—that is certain; and yet *it is as certain* that Slavery is opposed to the spirit of Christianity."

But if Slavery is opposed to the true spirit of Christianity, it is, above all doubt, certain that the Apostle has said so—that he has clearly and emphatically instructed or advised Christian masters to manumit their slaves. We defy any human ingenuity to escape from the absolute necessity of this conclusion. You feel the necessity—it is unavoidable—and while you admit that Slavery is not explicitly abolished in the New Testament, you adduce passages in which you think the Apostle has plainly taught Christians that Slavery is inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity. We believe that the passages bear no such interpretation.

The first quoted is from 1 Corinthians, vii. 21. The quotation is confined to part of the verse included in the parenthesis below. To understand it we must read the preceding and succeeding verses. "Let every one," the Apostle says, "remain in the station in which he has been called to be a Christian; art thou called being a slave, care not for it, (but if thou mayest be free use it rather;) for he that is called in the Lord being a slave is the freeman of the Lord; likewise, also, he that is called being free is the slave of the Lord." The whole scope of the passage is to inculcate by the most emphatic language that it is unimportant in the eyes of God what the condition of life may be, in which a Christian is placed. Let each remain in his station. Be content with your condition; do its duties faithfully; that only is important. The Lord is no respecter of persons. All are alike to him, wise or simple, prince or peasant, bond or free. You in the midst of this most emphatic declaration that it is not important what a Christian's station may be, the Apostle turns aside, as you think, to teach the slave that it is important. The Apostle, as you represent him, is very much in the position of an actor who declaims one sentiment aloud to the audience, and, in a stage whisper, aside, to a different party, expresses another. The passage of Scripture in its whole scope says one thing; and you make a parenthesis of half a dozen words demonstrate the reverse. You are aware that a number of the ablest commentators, from Chrysostom to the present time, give the passage a meaning which, they say, the original demands, and which is the very opposite to your own. They construe the words in the parenthesis to this effect—if thou art a slave care not for it, (and even if you may obtain freedom, remain, nevertheless, in your station.) The interpretation is in harmony with the whole passage, and renders it more emphatic still. Yours contradicts and confuses it. There is yet another sense in which the words may be taken, which we presume to suggest as the meaning of the Apostle. A Christian slave offered his freedom, might have been embarrassed, under the strong peremptory teaching of the Apostle, to decide whether he could, if he wished it, accept the offer or not. To relieve that embarrassment, the Apostle limits his precept and leaves the decision to the slave's discretion—if offered freedom, he says, you may accept it if you wish it; you will not in so doing disregard my precepts. This interpretation conforms to the general purpose of his instructions. But to represent him as engaged in demonstrating certain abstract propositions concerning Freedom or Slavery, is incompatible with his whole aim and meaning. He was giving practical rules for the regulation of life in every condition, not suggesting reasons for preferring one condition.

But if this parenthetical remark addressed to the slave is to be regarded as affirming that slavery is inconsistent with Christianity, something more decided still must be inculcated on the master by the Apostle. He has not preached to the slave, and been silent to the master in a matter that concerns them both. You must show us his injunction to masters. You are convinced that this is necessary, and accordingly you quote Ephes. vi. 9: "Before the Lord in heaven the slave is as the free;" and 1 Cor. xii. 13: "We are baptized into one body, whether we be bond or free;" and, lastly, Col. iii. 11: "There is neither bond or free, but Christ is all in all." These passages you adduce, to prove that the Apostle teaches the masters that Slavery is inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity; and you go on to ask, whether God is not the God of the black man as well as the white; whether the blood of the atonement does not cover the sins of the one as well as the other; whether the Holy Spirit makes any distinction of color. The Apostle expressly tells us that the Holy Spirit makes no distinction in spiritual things, between white or black, lord or laborer, prince or peasant, ruler or ruled, doctor or disciple; and lest Christians should be misled by this truth—as they have been often and grievously—to overturn all government, to abolish slavery, to level the condition of ruler and ruled, prince and peasant, doctor and disciple, he enjoins on them with repeated, emphatic, peremptory commands to remain content with their condition, to submit to rulers, to obey masters, for distinctions in temporal things are made by providence—the powers that be are ordained of God.

But assuredly if the Apostle had intended to teach the Christian Church that Slavery is inconsistent with "the eternal principles of Christianity," he would not have been content with hinting this truth indirectly and obscurely, and leaving to modern believers to supply his imperfect doctrine. Was he slack, or careless, or timid, or time-serving in preaching the Gospel? Woe is unto me, he says, if I preach not the

[illegible] Gospel. [illegible] he omitted the most important of them all. Either the Apostle shrunk from his duty, or you, my good friends, are mistaken in yours.

You feel this difficulty. It is indeed not to be escaped. Wherefore, to meet it, you say, "Christianity did not lay violent or imprudent hands on civil institutions." This is the reason assigned why the Apostle [illegible] has not performed the duty which you are now performing for him. But, to enjoin masters to manumit their slaves would [illegible] have laid violent hands on civil institutions. [illegible] civil institutions of the Roman Empire to manumit a slave [illegible]. The Apostle would have offended no law, custom or prejudice, by enjoining it. He might have said to his converts, [illegible]. It is of daily occurrence among them. Do not allow their benevolence to exceed yours. Was it laying violent hands on civil institutions to advise Christians to do what all the world were doing? It was more easy to manumit the slave then than now. The slave of Greek, Roman or Hebrew, was of no inferior race. The freedman easily amalgamated with the mass of freemen. The slave was often the equal of his master in learning, accomplishments and manners. A generation removed all distinctions. There was no insuperable barrier of color or inferior capacity. There was no question then, as now, what is to become of the manumitted slaves.

But if to manumit a slave was to lay violent hands on civil institutions, the Apostle nevertheless, as we believe, would not have hesitated to enjoin the manumission of slaves, had he believed Slavery to be inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity. He would have reproved it with as little scruple as he reproved the worship of idols. Idolatry made a part of the civil government. To refuse attendance in the national temples was an offence to the laws. Did the Apostle hesitate to denounce idolatry? We are commanded to render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's—tribute to whom tribute is due. But it is not due to Cæsar to commit sin. In forbearing to reprove it, throughout his whole ministry, the Apostle was grievously neglecting his duty. But he could not have disregarded the duties of his ministry, or failed in fighting the good fight to which he had devoted his whole life. The only alternative conclusion is, that the opinion which makes Slavery inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity is a dogma of modern invention, and a corruption of Christian doctrine. It is false, or the Apostles were unfaithful.

You say that the Apostles did not lay imprudent hands on civil institutions, but gave precepts that would bring about the suppression of all abuses, and you intimate that for this cause they laid no injunction on masters to manumit their slaves. Why then have you not followed the apostle's example? His silence is full of meaning. It means that his disciples are not to say what he refrained from saying. In teaching what he has not taught, are you not incurring the anathema of those who preach any other gospel than he preached? Why do you advise where he forbore? If to advise manumission is laying violent hands on civil institutions, why do you lay violent hands on civil institutions—on those, too, of a distant people with whom you have no immediate concern? Are you not doing more? Are you not laying imprudent hands on the orderings of God's Providence? Is it not probable, fellow Christians, that God's overruling will has brought to North America these millions of Africans for some good purpose? May you not safely trust the event to his wisdom and to the precepts that you say are to bring about the suppression of all abuses? Will your interference quicken their operation or give shape to God's purposes? When you go a long way off to do the work of others, may you not be neglecting your own? We think this consideration has some weight and is entitled to your serious consideration.

Would it not be wiser then to leave this whole social question of negro slavery in North America to those who are most deeply concerned, to whom Providence has assigned it, who know it best, who are, in all respects, better fitted than you can be for meeting its difficulties? Your American brethren, we venture to assure you, are as sincere Christians, as anxious to perform their duty, as quick to see it, as those who [illegible]. We say it with no lack of respect, or kindness, or just appreciation of the friendly intentions that have produced your letter. But we fear, nevertheless, that you have only added another illustration to the truth of the admonitory phrase, [illegible].

## NEW-YORK CITY.

### Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met at the Rotunda on Tuesday—the President, J. C. Godfrey Gunther, Esq., in the Chair.

The usual requisitions were read.

DAMAGED GUNPOWDER.

Sixty kegs of Hazard's gunpowder were found to be damp and useless. The powder-house on the Island is perfectly dry. Directions were given to expostulate with Mr. Hazard, asking for explanation and allowance.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A number of formal communications were referred to appropriate committees.

MR. CORNELL'S BILL FOR BEEF.

The bill, amounting to $[illegible], for beef furnished by the deceased contractor, Mr. W. H. Cornell, was ordered to be paid. Measures were arranged to cancel the contract as binding upon his legal representatives.

DR. SANGER'S MONOGRAPH ON SYPHILIS.

Governor TOWNSEND moved that the work of Dr. Sanger, resident Physician at Blackwell's Island, upon Prostitution and Syphilis, which has been prepared at the suggestion of the Board of Governors, be referred to a Special Committee, with power to subscribe for 1,000 copies, so as to insure its publication.

Governor W. T. PINCKNEY objected.

Governor TOWNSEND defended the proposal. If the Board could check the progress through every institution under their care of syphilitic diseases, it would be a great public benefit. The information contained on the subject of prostitution was very valuable, and no publisher would undertake the publication without the indorsement of this Board.

Governor OLIVER supported the views of Governor Townsend. In the end the Department would find the advantage of such publication. Dr. Sanger could not produce a useless document, and had had opportunities of doing immense good. The expense would be about $1,500. He seconded the resolution with pleasure.

Governor TIEMANN said it was the work of the Board rather than of an individual. It was the production of one of their own officials.

Governor TOWNSEND was willing to wait. No doubt Governor Pinckney would see the propriety of uniting with the Board in their opinion.

Governor PINCKNEY said it was out of place for the Board to turn publishers of a work of any kind. Dr. Kellogg had prepared a similar work. The publishing a work of 500 pages was a serious matter. A simple report might be useful. He hoped the Board would not consent to the publication at their own expense, or appropriate money for that purpose. The law would not countenance it.

Governor MORNEY thought every tax-payer would approve the expenditure. He had read the production. It was invaluable. It was to be hoped it would pass into the hands of the people, seeing that there were 20,000 prostitutes in the City. It was not a question of dollars and cents. He thought the instance was peculiar and would form no precedent.

Governor OLIVER said the objection of Governor PINCKNEY would apply to the publication of their annual reports.

Governor TOWNSEND was willing to let it lie over for the sake of future unanimity. Ultimately the matter was laid over till next meeting.

It was resolved that the next meeting of the Board shall take place at the City Prison next Tuesday.

Governor OLIVER hoped the Committee on Salaries would report at that meeting, and not neglect the matter week after week.

Governor TIEMANN explained.

The Board then adjourned.

The following is the usual weekly report:

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| Number remaining, week ending Aug. 15, at the | |
| Bellevue Hospital | 626 |
| Lunatic Asylum | 621 |
| Almshouse | 874 |
| Penitentiary | 810 |
| Penitentiary Hospital from Penitentiary | 4 |
| Penitentiary Hospital from Workhouse | 246 |
| Penitentiary Hospital from Almshouse | 38 |
| Workhouse | 604 |
| Small-Pox Hospital | 3 |
| Randall's Island | 940 |
| Randall's Island Hospital | 231 |
| City Prison | 375 |
| Second District Prison | 18 |
| Third District Prison | 25 |
| Colored Home | 267 |
| Colored Orphan Asylum | 180 |
| Children at Nurse | 164 |
| Total | 6,410 |
| Increase, 68. | |
| Number remaining Aug. 1, 1857 | 6,345 |
| Admitted from 1st to 15th | 2,745 |
| Total | 9,090 |
| Died | 69 |
| Discharged | 2,340 |
| Sent to Penitentiary | 251 |
| Sent to State Prison | 16—2,680 |
| Total | 6,410 |

LIQUOR DEALERS ARRESTED.—Eight individuals in the [illegible] Ward and eight in the Seventeenth Ward, were Tuesday arrested, charged with violating the law prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday, [illegible] indicted by the Grand Jury. They were each held to bail to answer at the Court of Sessions.

### Farmers' Club: American Institute.

The Farmers' Club held one of their ordinary meetings at the American Institute on Tuesday, the 18th inst., WILLIAM LAWTON, Esq. in the chair.

FISH-BREEDING—SALMON.

From the Journal of Agriculture, and from the Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, the Secretary read some interesting and valuable notices in relation to fish-breeding, especially the Salmon. It is observed that "Salmon-fry leaving a river in April or May, will certainly return to it in myriads in about from fifty to sixty days, and so astonishingly grown as to be then a coveted article of human food. The result of the experiment at Stormontfield has proved that Salmon, fit for market, can be artificially raised within twenty months after the deposition of the ova, that it will prove a remunerating speculation to the English Salmon Fishery Company, on the beautiful little river Dart, in Devonshire.

The experiment in Perthshire, Scotland, is demonstration. Mr. SHAW's experiments show on the succeeding the following results. He cut off the adipose fin of 300 of them in the Summer of 1834. In the year 1835 he recaptured 25 of these fish averaging 2½ pounds weight. On these he placed a second distinctive mark and returned them to the river. In 1836 he recaptured about 1 in 20 of them, and they averaged about 8 pounds weight. Marking them the third time, he returned them to the river. On the 23d of August, 1837, he recaptured one of them, weighing 6 pounds. Of the marked Salmon at the Stormontfield pond, 4 per cent. were recaptured either as Grilse or as Salmon. More than 300,000 were reared and liberated, and 40 out of every 1,000 were recaptured. Hence 12,000 Salmon taken in the river Tay were the pond-bred fish. The annual average of Salmon and Grilse taken in the Tay is 70,000, so that during the last two years nearly a tenth part were artificially bred. By transporting the ova of fish, any canal, lake or running stream may easily be peopled.

At Stormontfield the apparatus for breeding is rather cumbrous. But the one patented by BOCCIUS, which will contain 25,000 salmon ova, is only two feet long by one foot broad, and requires but four inches depth of water. Dr. ESPAILLE suggests dispensing with both boxes and gravel, depositing each egg in a little cup punched in a plate of zinc or in a slab of coarse stone ware. Why not of strong coarse glass, cheap, in which small hollows can be easily made, one for each ovum? He calculates that 20,000 ova can, at a small expense, be deposited in about three feet square.

The question of the day was then taken up, the growth of Potatoes and more especially with relation to the

POTATOE ROT.

Mr. BERGEN said there was something very mysterious in the nature of the potatoe rot. The lighter the soil, and the more sandy, the disease is then not so observable. Strong, unfermented manure tends rather to produce it than otherwise. The plan of raising potatoes in alternating rows with Indian corn, had not been tried in his locality. He was aware that it had been strongly recommended.

Doctor UNDERHILL observed that much depended on the soil and the mode of its treatment. Potatoes did not rot upon his land, it is sandy, he used "alluvium" very freely; swamp muck or mud from the Croton. He had noticed that some potatoes seemed to feel atmospheric changes sooner than others. The leaves are apt to be killed suddenly by the hot rains in July. The "Western Reds" show little of this effect on the leaves. They look remarkably well; this variety is a good one.

Mr. SOLON ROBINSON observed it was the same potato as is imported from Bermuda.

Dr. UNDERHILL, in continuation, expressed an opinion that swamp muck contained sulphate of iron and tannic acid. He had laid about 30,000 loads of this material upon his farm which was under 100 acres. He had found that other persons using the "alluvium" expressed the same fact, namely, that it saves the potato from rot. The "Mercer" and the "Kidney" are soon injured; the "Western Reds" are stronger.

The Chairman had never been able to discover either a remedy or the cause for the potato rot. Five or six years ago the disease prevailed on his farm, since that time there had been none—though within a short distance it was still destructive. The same mysterious influence is destroying the sycamore tree in various localities. He had generally changed his potato seed every year, making single eyes in order to get large potatoes. They are fine and healthy. But that does not account for the disease or for exemption. The soil on his farm undoubtedly contains sulphate of iron, also bog iron, geodes of iron.

Mr. PARDEE alluded to the production of new potatoes from the potato apple. He spoke of a new variety, the Mexican potato, with a great number of eyes. Its peculiarity was said to be that it was proof against rot. There are now plenty of them in Wayne County. He was not aware whether it had ever rotted in Western New-York. Undeveloped buds, immature organs of generation may have run down the vital power of the plant. This specimen, however, was an exception, both as to its history and results, so far as he knew. Not one that his brother had experimented upon had falsified their seemingly undecaying character. He would ascertain from the farmers who during the last two years had used them, whether they were permanently deserving of so high an encomium.

Mr. ROBINSON said that sixteen years ago the Carter variety was considered new. In Indiana at that time the rot was much feared. To guard against it, the Carter potatoe which had been so vaunted was tried. Every plant became rotten.

Mr. PARDEE said that possibly it might be that in time the Mexican potatoes would also rot, though it had not yet been observable. The Mercer potatoes did not rot at first, certainly.

The Secretary said cholera had been studied until nothing was known about it. He traced its progress from the Delta of the Ganges. It jumped over Moorshedabad, a crowded, filthy place, and killed some thousands upon a hill where the requirements of health were very obvious. It was so with the potatoe rot. The mischief and its source were individual. Each plant, like each man, has the exciting cause within him. Spots which seem in large cities most obnoxious to cholera escape its development, and so it is in reference to the prevalence of the potatoe rot upon particular patches of land.

Dr. WATERBURY thought no specific for the rot had been noticed like brimstone for the itch or quinine for intermittent fever.

Dr. UNDERHILL spoke of the predisposition. It existed in all potatoes more or less. Most strongly in those varieties which were farthest removed from the original type. Some lands are too rich, and in that case the rotting of the potato is attributable to an overdose of rank fresh manure.

Dr. WATERBURY said there was an idea more or less true that the potato was "running out." The potato is propagated by a succession of buds, not from seed; he would ask does the time period of the original plant hold on through all its successors? It is commonly believed that it may. Yet the parent plant may, undoubtedly, suffer old age,—may lose its vital activity.

The Secretary did not quite agree with the idea of the extinction of varieties of plants.

A member called attention to the fact that the potato is a plant in an artificial state.

Mr. ROBINSON said the Western Reds were the oldest variety of cultivated potato. Time in its course would show that the potato plant was subject to a form of epidemic disease, which, in a few years at most, would pass away.

The Chairman said that, in his experience, many fruit trees supposed to have become worthless and "run out," had afterwards manifested great productiveness.

The discussion proceeded, but no positive deductions were reached.

The Society soon after adjourned.

DRUNKEN FROLIC.—MICHAEL FLANNIGAN, a dirt-carman, was driving his horse and cart yesterday afternoon through Broadway, when two men named JAS. McDONALD and CHARLES MURRAY jumped upon the cart and attempted to dump the load into the street. The carman fell from his cart behind the heels of the horse, had one of his legs broken and was otherwise shockingly injured. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital. It is thought his wounds will prove fatal. MURRAY and McDONALD were arrested and committed by Justice [illegible] for examination.

STEAMBOAT ROBBERY.—Mr. C. A. BOURMAN, residing in Milton, [illegible] County, in this State, while coming down the river on the steamboat [illegible], had his pocket picked of $90 in bills, mostly of [illegible] Bank. Mr. BOURMAN is at present stopping at No. [illegible] street. The thief escaped with the money.

MAN MISSING.—GEORGE SCHAEFFER left his home, No. 305 West Thirty-fifth-street, last Monday morning, to go to his work in [illegible] piano manufactory, Marion-street, since which time his relatives have not seen or heard from him.

## LONG ISLAND.

### THE COW-STABLES IN BROOKLYN.

Evidence Taken by the Board of Health—The Distillery Business—Is Swill Milk Healthful?—Inoculation of Cows.

This matter, which had been made the special order for Tuesday evening, came up in due course.

Mayor POWELL presided on the occasion, and there were present, besides, Aldermen FITHIAN, SCHOLS, VAN BRUNT and ROWE.

The attendance was not numerous, but a good deal of feeling was shown on both sides. The parties interested in the maintenance or restoration of these stables appear to take the ground that the attempt to do away with them is an effort of some of the temperance party directed against the distillery in connection with which the stables, or some of them, have been erected.

The matter came up upon a report of the officer of the Board, that he found on examining the cow-stables near Carlton-avenue, between Bergen and Dean streets, that there were six stables located on about one acre of ground, on the East side of Carlton-avenue, containing in all about 80 cows, and that the filth overflowed the adjoining sidewalk, &c., contrary to the ordinance.

The President proposed it be referred to the Counsel of the Board to take necessary steps to prosecute the parties.

Alderman SCHOLS said, if it were referred to the Counsel, that would be the last of it.

It was then moved that it be referred to the Health Warden to have the cows removed.

Alderman VAN BRUNT asked whether that would be the proper course. If the Corporation Counsel did not do his duty, then let them employ somebody else.

Alderman SCHOLS would withdraw his motion in that case.

Alderman VAN BRUNT did not say so. Let it be referred to Counsel.

Alderman SCHOLS would only say that there were already twenty or thirty cases which had been referred to be prosecuted; and none of them had been heard of yet, but he would so move.

Alderman VAN BRUNT moved an amendment that the Counsel also forthwith report to this Board the state in which the various suits are, in which he has been directed by this Board to prosecute.

Carried unanimously.

MR. BERG'S COUNTER COMPLAINT.

At a former meeting of the Board, Mr. DeBerg had presented a petition in which he alleged that there were many worse nuisances than his factory suffered to exist, and instanced that of the discharge of refuse matter from the factory of Mr. Jesner, foot of Clymer-street.

Alderman SCHOLS, who had been appointed a special Committee to examine the premises, now reported that he had done so, and that there was no nuisance there. That further, there could not have been at the time complained of, as there was then no business carried on there.

This report was adopted.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Alderman ROWE called up the order of the day as to rebuilding the cow-stables on Franklin-avenue.

Alderman SCHOLS moved that any statements made should be taken as evidence under oath.

This being carried,

The Clerk read the petition, (before published,) in which it is alleged generally that cow-stables are a nuisance; and that the petitioners had heard that the ordinance forbidding the erection of these had been suspended, to authorize the rebuilding of those on Franklin-avenue, destroyed by fire in July last; that they could show that it would be a nuisance and detrimental to health, in consequence of the number of dead carcases removed and other causes; that the milk was, also, from the large number of cows crowded together, and the mode in which they were fed, unfit for food and detrimental to health; and they prayed the Board would reconsider their vote.

This petition was numerously signed.

Mr. HILLS here stepped forward and said that he knew a good deal about this matter. If it is not a bad smell, said he, and a bad nuisance, I don't know what is. If the gentlemen of the Committee don't know what a bad smell is, I would advise them to go there. That is all it is necessary to say.

*The Mayor*—The resolution is that if you have any evidence to give you should be sworn.

Mr. HILLS did not swear, but was affirmed and deposed—My name is S. C. Hills; I reside in Skillman-street, about 110 feet south of these stables; whenever the wind is south, the smell from these stables is shocking; we are obliged to keep the windows shut to keep out the stench.

*Mayor*—What is the character of the smell?

*Witness*—A smell of cow-dung, and the odor of the cattle, and all together.

*Mayor*—Is the smell always so, or only occasional?

*Witness*—It is only when the wind is in that quarter that I smell it; living so far off as I do, I don't say so much about always, but it is always so when it is a hot wind, and we require air for ventilation the more it is continuous while the wind remains so.

Q.—Is that dangerous to health?

A.—We believe that the want of ventilation is.

*To Ald. Rowe*—I don't know that there are any other stables near.

*To the Mayor*—I don't know that I ever smelt "a whiskey smell." [Laughter.] It is a very different smell from that of a country cow-house or stable; the dung is liquid, and the smell quite overpowering.

*John S. Leek*, sworn—I reside one hundred and twenty-five feet from the stable, in Franklin-avenue; have been obliged to shut my windows to keep out the smell; the smell is continuous; it injures me in my health, and that of my family; we have to shut our windows, and it has made us fall sick; there are other smells from the distillery, I presume from the hops, and so forth; there are about seven hundred cows; I never saw any dead cows come from there; I have lived there since May last.

*To Alderman Schols*—I saw the stables burnt down; saw some dead cows lying there then; I saw the stables while they were being rebuilt; I don't know what portion is occupied now.

*To the Mayor*—There was no case of sickness there caused by these stables that I know of.

*To Mr. Husted*, (owner of the stables)—I was lately in the employment of the City Railroad Car Company, of which you are the Superintendent, and was discharged; but that has nothing to do with it; I have no ill-feeling towards you.

*Mr. Husted*—I only asked the question, and you have answered it.

*Alfred Smith*, sworn—I have lived in that neighborhood nearly seven years; occasionally passed with cart from Williamsburg, sometimes through Franklin-avenue; it is astonishing to me how any man who goes by the stables can refuse to call them a nuisance; I always get past them as soon as I can; I would not live anywhere around there, for I never knew any one to say such a crowding of cows was not a nuisance; the smell is very offensive, whether it comes from the cows or the distillery; I don't know how any man can say he would live near them; there are 700 or 800 cows, not owned by a very nice sort of men, or men who care to keep them nice, or know how to be nice; I have taken very little interest in the matter; I have no interest in them; I am a property holder there; I am connected with Mr. Husted in business, and don't wish to injure him.

*To Alderman Rowe*—The general opinion is that the stables are a nuisance; it is as notorious as that the sun shines; I would be surprised if any one said they were not a nuisance, or if any one could be found to say so, who were not interested, or did not own the property; I think it is certainly injurious to the public health, and for my part a very disagreeable smell.

*Mayor*—Do you think it dangerous to health?

*Witness*—Certainly, and as to the milk, a gentleman called upon me—(objected to and ruled out.)

*Alderman Fithian*—Do you know anything about the drainage—how is that carried away?

*Witness*—In swill carts.

*Mayor*—How much of it?

*Witness*—As much as the stables can use.

Mr. Husted here remarked, if he might say a few words, he knew that a good many persons were interested in this matter by the opinions that they entertained of the business he carried on; some thought it was not respectable. [illegible] sell rum than I would poison, but that has nothing to do with the cow stables; I am a temperance man, but that has nothing to do with it; it is only my opinion, Mr. Husted, that you don't see it so.

*W. Mitchell*, sworn—I live five or six lots away from the stables; I have lived there since last March; when the wind is from that quarter we have to close our windows; the smell is from the stables [illegible] the swill; this brings a lot of flies [illegible]; I have to go round sometimes by Kent-avenue to avoid them; many times I would rather go so and across Myrtle-avenue.

*To the Mayor*—I can't say it is unhealthy, except from the fermentation of the swill; the manure I don't think is; I have seen several cows lying out there dead—two on a Sabbath morning as I passed to church.

*To Alderman Rowe*—I don't know where they came from; I don't know they came from this stable; they must have come from some of these, I supposed they were turned out to the field to recruit and died there; every man who has seen them complains of them but the men who work there; [illegible] consider these swill-stables and swill-milk a curse, and they consider them a blessing.

*Mr. B. T. Williams* was next sworn—He owned property there which was let at exceedingly low rents in consequence of these objectionable smells; the question had been asked whether it was deleterious; he did not know that it was, or that the dumping of night-soil would be deleterious, but it was a great nuisance; his property was on Bedford-avenue, about 400 feet away from the stables; it was great subject of complaint, and he found it difficult to get respectable tenants, though he had now; he had been obliged to take this property; he would never have bought it with that nuisance close to it; he had looked into the stables, and wondered how people could take the milk if they knew it.

*Frederick Glover*—Lived on Franklin-avenue near De Kalb; owned property 400 feet from the stables; his tenants complained of it; lived there, himself eleven years ago, and thought it bad enough then; since then it had been increasing; tenants said they could not live there, and he was obliged to let the houses at very low rents on that account.

*To the Mayor*—The stables had been built since he bought the property; he would not have bought it if they had been there then; could not sell there now at all.

*To Alderman Rowe*—Did not know of any sales in that portion of the city; the stables were objects to, and he would like to see them removed, as he thought they ought to be.

*To the Mayor*—Rents are lower there than anywhere else, but tenants would stay at low rents; the general impression was they were a great nuisance.

*William Freeland* testified to same effect—It cost him more to keep property in order than it was worth, and he wished it had been sunk in the East River; he could not say it was unhealthy at all; he considered it was a healthy place, but it cost more to keep the houses in repair than they were worth.

The testimony closed here for the petitioners.

TESTIMONY ON THE OTHER SIDE.

Alderman Rowe read a petition in favor of the stables, signed by 184 persons, and Mr. Husted, in a few words, wished to introduce the evidence of two or three.

*William H. Van Voorhees*, sworn—Had lived for one year within 150 feet of the stable, and his dining-room opened on to them; had lived for five years within 100 feet of them, in one of Mr. Glover's houses; the smell was never very disagreeable, and they slept with their windows open; there was nothing more than the ordinary city smells; had lived from his boyhood within 100 feet of the stables, and had used the swill-milk, and had always been very healthy; his wife had also lived there from infancy, and used the milk, and had always been very healthy.

*Cross-examined by Alderman Schols*—Was an Inspector for an insurance office; had no interest in the property; had had property there and sold at a profit; his wife had never had ill health there, nor any of his children, except from scarlet fever when it was an epidemic a year ago, and they recovered; had sold his lots for $800, and did not know they would sell for less now.

*To Alderman Rowe*—There was a general depression in the value of property; he was Inspector of the Lafayette Insurance Company; Mr. Husted was a Director, but he did not get his appointment through him; the end of the avenue near the fish stalls, and the colony houses, were much worse than the neighborhood of the stables; they were not half so bad as the smell from dirty streets; in the vicinity of the stables the streets were clean from the quantity of water used; had been through Husted's stables, and there were between three and four hundred cows there; did not know how many Wilson had; saw them take out at the fire about 750; some were held up, for they could not stand. (Laughter.)

*B. T. O'Brien*, sworn—Lived in Schermerhorn-street, between Myrtle and Park avenue; never found any difficulty from the stables; had a great many men living with him in his employ; never heard them complain; he was a builder; built part of the new stables; some dung was left there when the new stables were built; it was dry; never did much work for Mr. Husted; drank the swill-milk; never thought it otherwise than healthy; had several respectable tenants—one in a mercantile employment in New-York; one only worked in the distillery; never felt in better health; never felt any annoyance from insects; did not know what depth of manure was left or what depth of it was taken away; that was not his business.

Mr. Husted offered himself to be sworn, but Alderman Van Brunt objected.

The Mayor thought they should hear his statements of facts but not his opinions.

Mr. Husted then said he had attended as invited by advertisement. There were complaints against many stables, and he thought there might be some against his; he remarked that as to the names in the petition, if he went through them, he could point out many which would withdraw; some had called upon him and wished to do so; he would only say of some that now complained of swill-milk, they had served his family with it for 18 years (laughter) and they had all, he thanked God, escaped from its poisonous effects; It was deleterious to health, but they had not so found it for 31 years; he had lived till very lately, for 30 years, within a thousand feet of it, and has known property that within that time had sold for $200, that had since sold for $800; he regretted the hour of meeting kept away many working men, or he could have brought 150 witnesses—property owners—who would bear him out; he was only astonished to hear the gentlemen living on the south side of Franklin-avenue speak as they have done.

*Alderman Van Brunt*—When you lived there, how many cows were kept there?

*Mr. Husted*—From three to five hundred.

*Alderman Van Brunt*—How many now?

*Mr. Husted*—As to ourselves, five hundred and seventy-five to eighty—that is the last account.

*Alderman Van Brunt*—How many by Wilson?

*Mr. Husted*—I have been informed between six and seven hundred. I never, to my knowledge, felt any smell; and I only left because Mr. Glover wanted to put fifty per cent. on the rent.

Mr. Glover made some denial of this.

*Mr. Husted*—I paid you $200, and you asked me $300, and I thought that too great a lift.

The Mayor said this was all irrelevant. Would Mr. Husted answer some questions?

Mr. Husted did so to this effect—I purchased the stables two or three days after they were burned, with the intention of building stables, which were always part of the distillery; the distillery could not be carried on with any profit without them; have had the distillery from the beginning of this month in connection with Mr. Underhill, who built part of the distillery; a cow uses about a barrel of swill a day; never heard of any sickness; we use nothing in the distillery but corn, rye and barley; never heard of anything else; never paid for anything else to be used.

*Mr. Cochran*, sworn—There were but 588 stalls in these stables; there were not that number of cows; had only seen one dead one; that was carried away.

*To Alderman Schols*—He was under the impression that they did "inoculate" the cow when first taken in; did not know how it was done or when, whether they milked them during the time, or what was the effect of it; it was to save them from disease, he supposed, as we did for small pox; they used nothing in the distillery but what he would live on—corn, rye and barley—no chemicals unless it be in the yeast, which they used a little of as in bread, to start the fermentation.

Alderman SCHOLS then alluded to the petition, the signers of which he said were three-fourths interested in the business.

Mr. Husted said it would be found that not one-twentieth part were interested as carmen or in any way, and they were nearly all property owners.

*Alderman Rowe*—Were you a Director, Mr. Husted, when Mr. Van Voorhees was appointed?

*Mr. Husted*—I was not, Sir; I believe he is a very good officer—as good as if I had had part in electing him; I believe that there are many persons who think that a distillery is not a respectable business; but be that as it may, they may enjoy their own opinions; all this arose in a quarrel one night in an oyster saloon in Myrtle-avenue, between Mr. Schols and Mr. Underhill, when you threatened you would have these stables down, and bet a hat——

*Alderman Schols*—I will explain. I paid the bet——[Laughter.]

*The Mayor*—Order!—Order!—and in the midst of the gentlemen's explanations,

The Board adjourned till Friday next, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

JOINT BOARD.—The Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors, of Brooklyn, held an adjourned meeting, Monday evening, when considerable progress was made in the business before them.

The following communication from the Police Commissioners will be presented to the Board when the subject is reached:

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT,
No. 90 White street, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1857.

*To the Joint Board of Supervisors and Aldermen of the City of Brooklyn:*

The undersigned Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York respectfully submit to the Joint Board of Supervisors and Aldermen of the city of Brooklyn a revision of the estimates furnished on the 1st of June last of the sums of money which the said Commissioners do apportion as requisite and needful to be raised by the city of Brooklyn to defray the expenses of Police within said city for the next fiscal year.

Very respectfully,
J. S. T. STRANAHAN,
JAS. W. NYE,
JAMES BOWEN,
JACOB CHOLWELL.

Apportionment of money made by the Commissioners of Police, in pursuance of section 26 of the Act, entitled "An Act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, &c.," to be raised by the City of Brooklyn, to defray the expenses of Police within the said City.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pay of Deputy Superintendent | [illegible] |
| Pay of 16 Sergeants, $[illegible] each | [illegible] |
| Pay of 190 Policemen, $[illegible] each | [illegible] |
| Pay of [illegible] Doormen, $[illegible] each | [illegible] |
| Pay of a Surgeon | [illegible] |
| Pay of 7 Inspectors, $1,200 each | [illegible] |
| Proportion of General Expenses | [illegible] |
| Deficiency of 1857 | 48,561 16 |
| Total | [illegible] |

We hereby certify that the above amounts have been determined upon and approved by a majority vote of the Auditing Committee, as provided in section 26 of the act, entitled "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, &c.," passed April 15, 1857, as the amounts requisite and needful to be raised by that portion of the Metropolitan Police District embraced within the City of Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1857.

A. C. FLAGG, Chairman,
WM. B. LEWIS, Secretary,
DAVID LINDSAY,
JAMES E. [illegible]

GENERAL EXPENSES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rent of General Office | | $[illegible],500 |
| Fuel $250—Light $250 | | 500 |
| Four Commissioners | | [illegible],400 |
| Treasurer | | 3,000 |
| General Superintendent | | 3,000 |
| Chief Clerk | | 2,000 |
| Six clerks, $1,000 each | | 6,000 |
| Contingent expenses, stationery, &c. | | 5,000 |
| Total | | $[illegible] |
| Apportioned as follows: | | |
| New-York County | | $30,439 60 |
| Brooklyn | $2,[illegible] 00 | |
| County Towns of Kings County | [illegible] 44— | 2,969 13 |
| Westchester County | | 1,008 36 |
| Richmond County | | 365 33 |
| Total | | $34,[illegible] 00 |

Statement of the amount required for the Police of the City of Brooklyn, under the Metropolitan Police Act, and showing the deficiency to be provided for by the Joint Board of Supervisors and Aldermen of the City of Brooklyn, from April 24 to December 31, 1857.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pay of Deputy Superintendent, $2,000 per annum—8 months and 7 days | $1,372 22 |
| 7 Inspectors | 5,762 31 |
| 16 Sergeants | 9,889 00 |
| 196 Patrolmen | 106,690 22 |
| 1 Surgeon | 500 00 |
| Proportion of expenses of General Office on the basis of taxable property in the respective Counties | 2,555 80 |
| Total | $126,751 58 |
| Balance of Police Fund in the Treasury of the City of Brooklyn, on the 24th of April, 1857 | 88,190 38 |
| Total | $48,561 16 |
| Apportionment of General Expenses for Kings County for the present year: | |
| Brooklyn | $2,555 80 |
| Towns of Kings County | 150 20 |
| Total | $2,706 00 |

POISONED CHEESE.—On Monday last the family of JOHN DONNELLY, corner of State and Boerum streets, Brooklyn, were all poisoned by eating cheese purchased at a German grocery, corner of Pacific and Boerum streets. Mr. and Mrs. DONNELLY and two children partook of the cheese, and immediately thereafter they commenced vomiting. Dr. DOTY was called in, and yesterday all of the patients were considered out of danger excepting one of the children, a daughter, 14 years old. Some of the cheese was given to a cat, and it at once sickened and went into spasms. It is stated that several other families in the neighborhood are ill from eating of the same kind of cheese.

## MARKET REPORTS.

### Wholesale Produce Markets.

*Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 19, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

Our quotations for this week for vegetables give a still further decline in prices. Potatoes are fast falling to moderate figures, and if the disease, which we hope is being checked by the cool weather, does not prove formidable, a still greater decline may be anticipated.

Sweet Potatoes from Virginia have made their appearance in limited quantities, and another cargo of fine West India Potatoes has arrived. The former are wholesaled at $5, and the latter at $4 50 ₱ bbl.

Apples and Pears are still scarce and high.

Peaches are improving in quality, and those from New-Jersey are quoted higher than last week in consequence. Some very fair Delawares are now in market, at $2 50@$3 ₱ basket. Jerseys bring $1 50@$2.

Tomatoes are abundant and cheap.

Lima Beans and Egg Plants are quoted for the first time, and from their scarcity are still high.

Butter is more active, with a light demand for Southern trade.

The Poultry market is more brisk and better supplied.

Eggs arrive quite freely from Philadelphia and Ohio. Many of the latter are received in poor order.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl. | 1 87 | @ | 2 00 |
| Potatoes—Round, ₱ bush. | 54 | @ | 62 |
| Potatoes—Mercer, ₱ bbl. | 2 25 | @ | 2 50 |
| Potatoes—Dykeman, ₱ bbl. | 2 25 | @ | 2 50 |
| Potatoes—Sweet, W. I., ₱ bbl. | 4 50 | @ | — |
| Potatoes—Sweet, Va., ₱ bbl. | 5 00 | @ | — |
| Onions—₱ 100 bunches | 4 00 | @ | 4 50 |
| Onions—Rareripes, ₱ 100 strings | 4 25 | @ | 4 50 |
| Onions—Potato, ₱ bushel | 88 | @ | 1 00 |
| Onions—Bermuda, ₱ lb. | 1¼ | @ | 2 |
| Beets—Round, ₱ 100 bunches | 2 00 | @ | 2 50 |
| Beets—Long, ₱ 100 bunches | 3 00 | @ | 3 50 |
| Carrots—₱ 100 bunches | 2 00 | @ | 2 50 |
| Blackberries—₱ bushel | 4 00 | @ | 5 00 |
| Blackberries—₱ 100 quart-boxes | 14 00 | @ | 19 00 |
| Blackberries—Lawton, ₱ 100 q. bxs. | 25 00 | @ | 30 00 |
| Whortleberries—₱ bushel | 2 00 | @ | 2 50 |
| Lettuce—₱ 100 | 1 00 | @ | 1 25 |
| Chicory—₱ 100 | 1 00 | @ | — |
| Cucumbers—₱ 100 | 37 | @ | 50 |
| Tomatoes—₱ basket | 50 | @ | — |
| Apples—Common, ₱ bbl. | 3 00 | @ | 4 00 |
| Apples—Harvest and Bough—₱ bbl. | 4 50 | @ | 5 50 |
| Pears—₱ bbl. | 3 00 | @ | 5 00 |
| Peaches—Jersey, ₱ basket | 1 50 | @ | 2 00 |
| Peaches—Delaware, ₱ basket | 2 50 | @ | 3 00 |
| Watermelons, ₱ 100 | 10 00 | @ | 20 00 |
| Nutmeg Melons—₱ bbl. | 2 50 | @ | 3 00 |
| Nutmeg Melons—N. J. | 5 00 | @ | 5 25 |
| Turnips—Rutabagas, ₱ bbl. | 75 | @ | 1 00 |
| Turnips—Flat, ₱ bbl. | 50 | @ | 75 |
| Squashes—Summer, ₱ bbl. | 75 | @ | 1 00 |
| Squashes—Marrow, ₱ bbl. | 1 50 | @ | 1 75 |
| String Beans—₱ basket | 25 | @ | 37 |
| Beans—Lima, ₱ bushel | 1 00 | @ | 1 25 |
| Corn—Sweet, ₱ 100 | 44 | @ | 50 |
| Corn—₱ 100 ears | 30 | @ | 38 |
| Cabbages, new, ₱ 100 | 2 00 | @ | 4 00 |
| Cauliflower—₱ doz. | 1 00 | @ | 1 25 |
| Kohl Rabi—₱ 100 | 1 75 | @ | 2 00 |
| Egg Plants—₱ doz. | 1 00 | @ | 1 25 |
| Leeks—₱ doz. | 25 | @ | — |
| Okra—₱ 100 | 37 | @ | 50 |
| Parsley and Soup Celery—₱ 100 | 1 00 | @ | — |
| Garlic—₱ 100 | 7 00 | @ | — |
| Peppers—₱ 100 | 75 | @ | 1 00 |
| Butter—Orange Co., pails, ₱ lb. | 25 | @ | — |
| Butter—State, ₱ lb. | 21 | @ | 23 |
| Ohio and other Western States, ₱ lb. | 16 | @ | 18 |
| Lard—in bbls. | 15 | @ | 15½ |
| Lard—Kegs | 15 | @ | 16½ |
| Cheese—₱ lb. | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Eggs—Fresh, State, ₱ doz. | 15 | @ | 15½ |
| Eggs—Western, ₱ doz. | 13 | @ | 14 |
| Fowls—₱ pair | 1 00 | @ | 1 25 |
| Fowls—Bucks County, ₱ lb. | 18 | @ | 20 |
| Chickens—Roast, ₱ pair | 88 | @ | 1 13 |
| Chickens—Spring, ₱ pair | 56 | @ | 75 |
| Ducks—Spring, ₱ pair | 1 25 | @ | 1 50 |
| Turkeys—₱ lb. | 16 | @ | 18 |
| Geese—each | 1 00 | @ | 1 50 |
| Pigeons—Squab, ₱ doz. | 2 00 | @ | 2 50 |
| Woodcocks—₱ doz. | 5 00 | @ | 5 25 |

*Markets....Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1857—5 P. M.

ASHES—The market continues quiet, with small sales at $7 25@$7 31¼ for Pearls, and $7 87½ for Pots.

COFFEE—A quiet but firm market; only 100 or 200 bags Rio changed hands, at 10¾c.@12c.; 200 mats Java, 16¾c.; and 150 bags Maracaibo, 13¾c., 4 mos. An auction sale of 4,000 bags Rio is announced for next Wednesday.

COTTON—The market continues firm, with sales of 600 bales at 15¾c. for Middling Uplands, 15¾c. for Mobile, and 16c. for New-Orleans.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The flour market is very heavy for all kinds, but more particularly for good and choice extra, the supply of which is good and rapidly increasing. The demand is confined to supplying the pressing wants of the Eastern and local trade. Sales 5,800 bbls. at $6 45@$6 55 for common to choice superfine State; $6 70@$6 80 for extra State; $6 [illegible]@$6 55 for common to good Superfine Western; $6 [illegible]@$7 for common to medium extra Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Ohio. Extra Genesee at $7 30@$8 75, and $7 30@$10 for extra St. Louis. The market closing dull and the tendency strongly downward. Canadian Flour is also lower, with only a very moderate demand. Sales, 600 bbls. at $6 50@$6 60 for superfine, and $6 85@$8 50 for common to choice extra. Southern Flour may be quoted easier, with a strong desire on the part of holders to realize. Sales 1,900 bbls. at $6 70@$7 15 for common to choice Superfine; and $7 20@$8 50 for fancy and extra. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are in limited request at previous quotations.

GRAIN—The market for old Wheat is dull and very heavy, while new, (with a good supply and a strong desire to realize,) has declined 3c.@5c. ₱ bush. Sales of 2,500 bush. common new Red Delaware at $1 50; 1,600 White do. at $1 60; 4,000 new White Tennessee at $1 [illegible] (closing [illegible] price;) 12,000 new Red Tennessee at $1 55@$1 60; and 18,000 damaged White and Red do. at $1 20@$1 47½. Rye is in moderate supply and dull at 90c.@95c. for new, and $1@$1 05 for old. The Corn market is heavy and prices tend downward. Sales of 54,000 bush. at 85c.@88c. for mixed Western, and 88c.@90c. for Southern Yellow. Oats plenty and dull at 50c.@[illegible] for State and Western.

GINGER—A sale of 400 bags African for export at [illegible] terms.

HAY—North River is firm at [illegible] cash.

MOLASSES—Remains inactive and prices are nominal.

OILS—Linseed is still at 85c., with a fair trade. In other kinds there is but little movement.

OIL CAKE—We notice sales 150 tons Western, at $30 cash.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is a shade better, and the demand moderately active, for the local trade. Holders continue to offer their supplies [illegible] on account of the light receipts [illegible]. The transactions of the day amount in the aggregate to 750 bbls. [illegible]. Beef [illegible] Included in the day's sales are 150 bbls. [illegible] $17 75 for repacked Western Mess and [illegible] extra do. Prime Mess is nominally [illegible]. Hams remain inactive, and prices are without change. Small sales of Western [illegible] were made at 18c. In Cut Meats there is nothing doing, for want of stock. [illegible] Lard has advanced to 16c.@16½c., with sales of 500 bbls. Butter and Cheese remain without important change, and the business is light.

RICE—Continues quiet but firm, with sales of 150 tcs. at 5¼c.@5⅞c., cash.

SALT—A sale of 20,000 bush. Turks Island, [illegible], was made, supposed at $1 [illegible].

SUGAR—The market is unchanged and the business is fair, the sales reaching 1,150 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 9½c.@11c., 6 mos.

TOBACCO—Is quiet, with no [illegible]. 50 hhds. Kentucky, 9c.@15c.; 72 bales Havana, 35c.@40c.; 63 bales Yara, 38½c.@40c.

WHISKY—The market is unchanged. Sales 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 29c., and trifling [illegible] at 29½c.

FREIGHTS—Continue dull, though the rates are without further change. To Liverpool we hear of engagements of 2,500 bush. Wheat at 5d. in ship's bags; some Cotton, 3s.; Resin, 2s., and Wood, 1s. 6d. To London, 300 bbls. Resin, 2s., and 400 bbls. Oil Cake, 1s. 3d. To Bremen, 50 tons Tobacco, 17s. 6d. A bark from City Point to Rio, 2,000 bbls. Flour, [illegible], which covers the homeward voyage with Coffee. Ship *Hellespont*, 788 tons, to Sydney, N. S. W., $10,000, and bark *Adelaide Cooper*, to Buenos Ayres, lumber, $16.


## DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE AT LANE & PORTER'S DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
Owing to the death of one of the firm, the rich and varied stock is now selling off without reserve at an IMMENSE REDUCTION.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
SILKS,
LAWNS,
MANTILLAS,
TRAVELING CLOAKS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
and EMBROIDERIES.
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

FALL CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
GEORGE BRODIE,
No. 300 Canal-st. (late No. 51.)
Has now ready a full assortment of Cloaks, &c., imported, and of his own well-known make.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 Broadway,
Are now opening their Fall stock of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
Curtain materials,
and
Window shades,
To which they invite the attention of the trade.

BOMBAZINES—BOMBAZINES!
FROM AUCTION.
No. 551 Broadway.
2 cases Lupins, 94 cents; worth $1 25.
2 cases Lupins, $1 25; worth $1 75.
N. B.—The above are a very great bargain.
Please observe, W. JACKSON'S new Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MOSQUITO NETS.
Patent Portable Mosquito Nets forming a large airy canopy. They are contracted very light, and may be closed instantly to the compass of an umbrella.
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN,
No. 402 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.—No. 653 Broadway, (near Bond-st.,) has pineapple goods, silk shawls, crapes, [illegible] China, [illegible] scarce, curious and ornamental articles, which are only to be found as above. Also, a fine assortment of American Indian work.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A PLAIN STATEMENT.
GILPATRICK.
THE JOCKEY WHO RODE PRIORESS,
COMES OUT IN
PORTER'S SPIRIT,
THIS MORNING,
with a full and plain statement of
THE CAUSE OF THE DEFEAT
OF THE
AMERICAN HORSE
FOR THE
GOODWOOD CUP.
All who feel an interest in our success (and who does not?) on the English Turf, should not fail to get a copy early this morning.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE—PRICE SIX CENTS.

GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS!!—A. RANNEY, Publisher, No. 195 Broadway, New-York, offers for sale 500,000 Books and Maps, of all kinds, at publishers' prices, to be accompanied with 500,000 Gifts, worth from 25 cents to $100 each; consisting of gold and silver watches, gold lockets, gold chains, cameo pins and drops, gold bracelets, gold pencils, sewing birds, &c., [illegible] of every description, [illegible] $100 worth of Gifts distributed with every 100 books.

A GIFT will be delivered with every book sold for One Dollar or more. Although no book or article will be sold for more than the usual retail price, many will be sold for less. Persons wishing any particular book, can order at once and it will be forwarded with a Gift. Persons ordering Books with Gifts, should forward the amount of postage, as it must invariably be paid in advance. The average postage for $1 and $1 25 books is 18 cents; and for $1 50 and $2 books, 21 cents.

INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS AND AGENTS.
A BOOK AND GIFT WITHOUT MONEY.
Any person, by forwarding an order for Books, (with money inclosed,) will receive an EXTRA BOOK AND GIFT with every Ten Books to be sent to one address. This method of forming Clubs saves postage, as the Package goes by express.
Full information respecting this GREAT GIFT ENTERPRISE, together with a complete List of Books, and GIFTS will be furnished in our Catalogue, which is sent post-paid to any address on application. Address,
A. RANNEY, No. 195 Broadway, New-York.

VERY IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—Just ready, the Twelfth Thousand of the "American Lady's Cookery Book." Revised and enlarged, with many valuable receipts, not found in any other book; that part for making preserves is worth more than the price of the book to every housewife. Price $1.
T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway,
And of Booksellers generally.

MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—The large and popular Waters' Catalogue of Music will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons, at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS Piano and Music Rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and Melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase.

RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—WELLS' publications are got up with special reference to the sales of agents—suited to the times—sell readily—and pay a large profit to the agent. Good agents are making from one to $200 a month. Full particulars of agency sent on application. Address J. G. WELLS, No. 11 Beekman-st., New-York.

## COAL.

FAMILY COAL.—OUR LACKAWANNA COAL Yards at the foot of Hubert-st., North River, corner of 14th-st. and 9th-av., corner Gouverneur-st. and Front-st., East River, and in Brooklyn No. 21 Atlantic-st., are now supplying families with their justly celebrated Lackawanna Coal, of all sizes, at $6 per ton delivered. Punctual attention given to all orders left there, or at our office No. 39 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. Weight guaranteed.
DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.

COAL—COAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED IS SELLING his best Gray-ash Coal, double screened, prepared for and sent direct to him from the mines, the prime of 2,240 lbs., for $6 50 per ton, delivered to any part of Brooklyn free of cartage. Gentlemen who have not tried this Coal can call at my store, No. 18 Sands-st., where they can see a list of the names of gentlemen who have burned the Coal for the last three or four years, and are satisfied that they save at least $1 per ton. Try it.
ALEX. CAMPBELL, No. 18 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

## MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, pump, 19 Grover and Baker's sewing machines, 2 stamping presses, together with all the fixtures necessary for carrying on an extensive bag manufacturing business. Apply to C. H. PARSON'S, Assignee, No. [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE TEN HORSE POWER STEAM engine and locomotive boiler in perfect order. Apply at Nos. 26 and 28 [illegible]-street.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CARPET-BAG, CONTAINING VALUABLE papers, taken from some of the Astor House, marked B. T. Y. on brass lock. A reward will be paid if returned to the office of the Astor House.

IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN!—SOMETHING NEW, NOVEL AND USEFUL!—POCKET COPYING-PRESS.

EVERY MAN SHOULD KEEP A COPY OF HIS BUSINESS LETTERS.

This Press fills a void long felt by business men. All Copying Presses in use are cumbrous and expensive. This new invention is so compact that it can be carried in the pocket, and does its work [illegible], quicker, and with less trouble than any Press in use. Many business men who have [illegible] the necessity of keeping a copy of their letters, have neglected to do so, simply because of the inconvenience and expense of the ordinary Presses. The desideratum has now been obtained. [illegible] as it is so easily carried, and contains [illegible] for copying-paper, brush, &c., and can be used anywhere. The Press is beautifully got up, and is an ornament to any desk. Price only $3. Sent postpaid [illegible]. J. G. WELLS Publishing Agency, No. 11 Beekman-st.

Agents wanted to sell the new Copying Press in all parts of the United States and Canada.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 20, 1857.

### To Correspondents.

[illegible] will receive no attention. [illegible] to state facts must be accompanied [illegible] a name, not for publication, but as a [illegible] the truth of the statements made. [illegible] undertake to return manuscripts that may [illegible]

Voluntary correspondence containing important news from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

### The Times for California.

The Times for California will be issued this Monday, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail steamship Central America, which sails at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all Public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths. Editorial Articles on [illegible] Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Price, in Wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Arabia at this port last evening, brings [illegible] days' later news from Europe. No later intelligence is received from India. The English papers are filled with detailed accounts of the atrocities committed by the insurgents, but no particulars of importance are furnished in addition to those already published. The mutiny continued to create anxiety, and the Government had chartered vessels for the conveyance of troops to India. Among the steamships taken up for this purpose was the Khersonese, whose arrival at Halifax was looked for yesterday. The shore-cable of the Atlantic Telegraph was safely landed at Valentia on the evening of Wednesday, 5th inst. On the following day the entire telegraphic fleet, consisting of eight steam vessels, set sail for Newfoundland. No intelligence of the subsequent movements had been received up to the sailing of the Arabia, in consequence of the want of telegraphic communication with Valentia. Prior to the departure of the Expedition, a Grand Banquet was given at Valentia, in honor of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who had arrived to witness the sailing of the fleet. His Excellency made a handsome speech, which we publish elsewhere; and the proceedings, generally, seem to have been characterized by great good feeling. The Emperor and Empress of the French arrived at Osborne on the 6th, on a visit to the Queen, the nature of which is announced to be strictly private. Among the recent deaths is noted that of Bishop Blomfield, of London.

The news from the Continent by this arrival is unimportant. It was reported that the Spanish-Mexican difficulty, supposed to be in the way of adjustment, had become freshly complicated. News from Russia report a victory of the Imperial forces over those of Schamyl, whose loss was 400 killed. In Persia, the English minister had been received with public honors.

The American Association for the advancement of science has resolved to meet at Baltimore on the last Wednesday of April, 1858.

The Brig Marshfield, Brown, from New-York to Santa Cruz, was wrecked near Bishop's Shoal, Turk's Island, on the 28th of July. The crew were saved, with part of the materials.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday Mr. Garrison read an elaborate and careful paper on behalf of the Committee on the removal of Quarantine, in which he explained the position and reasons of the Board for refusing to accept from the Quarantine Commissioners the temporary accommodations at Seguine's Point. The alleged discourtesy of the Emigrant Commissioners in failing to visit Seguine's Point when invited, he justified by a detailed statement of the circumstances under which the invitation was given. The accommodations, he says, were entirely unfit for the purposes to which they must be put if accepted. But the Emigrant Commissioners are, by law, forbidden to expend a dollar toward making them complete. He referred to the late opinion of the Attorney-General, hinting that such opinion is not the end of the law, but assents to the Attorney-General's suggestion that the Quarantine Commissioners would do well to comply with advice that comes from persons competent to "advise." The Commissioner reckons that the Health Officer, the Physician of Marine Hospital, and the Commissioners of Health, are competent to "advise," and he leaves it to be inferred that upon such advice the Commissioners of Emigration are already acting.

The Quarantine Commissioners are getting plans, specifications and estimates of the cost of creating a site for a permanent Quarantine on the Orchard Shoals which lie a short distance off the coast of Staten Island, some five miles nearer to the City than Seguine's Point. If the cost should not be too startling it is thought that the Orchard Shoals and Seguine's Point together will fit us out with a permanent Quarantine, ample for all the purposes demanded for the public health. The "Orchard Shoals" are not laid down on the maps of the Coast Survey, but being situated near the main ship channel, it is thought the situation will not be so objectionable to the commercial interests as Seguine's Point. The original sum appropriated by the late Legislature for the removal of Quarantine was $150,000 all told. Of this, $50,000 were subsequently destined to the construction of a temporary accommodation. Out of the remaining $100,000 it is understood the Commissioners have been obliged to draw largely their current and daily expenses. Unless the Legislature come to their relief with an additional appropriation, the island to be constructed upon "Orchard Shoals" will not, we suspect, be a large one.

It was stated yesterday at the Quarantine Commissioners' office that Governor King, the Lieut.-Governor and Comptroller would convene in a day or two at Albany, and agree upon a day when they would visit Seguine's Point, and render an official opinion as to the character of the "temporary accommodations" at that place. It is not known whether the Emigration Commissioners will be invited to attend.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday. Among other matters a nuisance was presented in new Bowery, between Roosevelt and Pearl streets. Four vessels were ordered to thirty days Quarantine.

One Sergeant and ten men are to be withdrawn from the Fifteenth Ward and elsewhere employed.

The Park was again the head-quarters of Walker's returned deserters yesterday. They drew a crowd, and many knots of a dozen or so were formed with a fillibuster in the centre reciting his adventures. Although there was no appeals made for charity, a considerable sum was collected during the day in the Park and elsewhere for their relief. Six or eight were forwarded to Buffalo by Mr. Kellock, of the Almshouse Department, and others accepted the offer of a free passage to Albany by the Hudson River boats. In a day or two all will probably be taken care of.

A meeting of the male members of the New-York Harmonic Society was held last evening at Dodworth's Academy. The business transacted was of a conventional nature, and related to the basis of the Society's action for the coming season, as also the approaching annual election of officers, which will take place on the first Monday in September. Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Thalberg and Ullman, to give their grand oratorios at the Academy of Music next Winter, including the Messiah, Creation, Seasons, Elijah and Mozart's Requiem. The Harmonic Society was incorporated last Winter by act of the Legislature, and is in a flourishing condition, numbering about 250 members.

A very bold and successful uttering of counterfeit money took place on Tuesday night in this City, when about $10,000 worth of spurious bills, all of the denomination of five dollars, on the Lee Bank of Massachusetts, was circulated in every possible place where bills could be changed. The large hotels were among the sufferers; the theatres suffered; every grocery, liquor store and cigar shop was inundated with them, until at last a suspicion was aroused, and several arrests were made. The Police are still chasing up the culprits, and it is believed that about forty persons in all will be held to answer. The bills are on red paper, and well calculated to deceive.

Quite a novel meeting was held last evening at a lager-bier saloon in Chambers-street. It was composed of men who had been enlisted in this country by British agents during the war in the Crimea. Their object in thus meeting was to prevent any more men being deceived by the fallacious promises of the British Government. Many were the deceptions which had been practiced upon them, and many were the hardships which they had suffered, and they were resolved to put a stop to the enlistments now going on in this City for the British service in India.

The decision of the "Gold Box" Committee does not please everybody. A meeting was held on Tuesday evening at the Mercer House, Major Dyckman in the Chair, ostensibly for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the entrance of the New-York Volunteers into Mexico. After the adjournment, Lieutenant Gaines expressed his determination to petition the Common Council to reconsider their award. The document, signed by three officers and thirty privates, was read to the assemblage.

The investigation before the Coroner has left the question still open as to who were the murderers of Alexander Boyd. The inquest terminated yesterday. Two men are implicated in the verdict as *strongly suspected*, and it is recommended that a reward be offered for the discovery of the assassins.

Coroner Redding has investigated the case relative to Anna Boshot, of Brooklyn, charged with infanticide. The Jury rendered a verdict, upon which the defendant was held for trial. Dr. Van Duyne, who made the *post-mortem* examination, swore positively that the child was born alive.

The Commissioners of the Brooklyn City Water Works Company commenced laying their mains yesterday in South Seventh-street. The work will proceed very rapidly.

Between the 8th and 18th inst., 150 dogs were placed in the Brooklyn pound, and 147 of the number were killed.

A sad case of seduction and suicide has just occurred in Newark, which has caused more commotion in that city, than even the singular conduct of the Newark Dentist, in the burial and disinterment of the female at Sandy Hook. A girl named Anna Marshall, aged about 23 years, a member and Sunday-school teacher of the Methodist Church in that city, was seduced a few weeks ago by a man named Ward, a communicant of the Baptist Church in Newark. Terrified at her position, *she took arsenic on Friday last and died.* She was interred on Sunday by her relatives, but her body was exhumed on Monday, and an inquest held before Coroner Schoock, when the Jury returned the following verdict: "We find that Ann Marshall came to her death by poison in the shape of arsenic, administered by her own hand, in a melancholy state of mind, brought about by an improper intimacy with one William Ward."

The Cattle Markets, which were so bare last week have been largely supplied again. The receipts for a week, ending yesterday, number 4,332 Cattle against 2,704 the previous week, and a weekly average of 3,548 for 1856. Considerable sales have been made, during the several days past, at a gradual decline, with a more marked falling-off in price at Forty-fourth-street, where 3,686 Cattle have been yarded. A decline of 1¼c @1½c ⅌ lb., has occurred since last general market day. This is equal to 12@15 *per cent.*, a fact which will, doubtless, be noted and acted upon by those who retail our steaks and roasting pieces.

Some of the Newark authorities yesterday proceeded to the Evergreen Cemetery, where they caused the body of Margaret Dale to be for a second time disinterred. The dentist with whom she lived at the time of her death was also present. His name is Wm. H. Conover. A Coroner was summoned, who proceeded to hold an inquest. Nothing new, however, was elicited.

## American Slavery Abroad.

When any individual reaches the point at which he can say he does not care what the world thinks of him, his case is hopeless. The same thing is true of communities:—and it is, therefore, a good symptom that our people are sensitive to the comments of foreigners upon the defects of our institutions, and especially upon the subject of Slavery. Even Slaveholders, themselves, in spite of their affected indifference, are keenly alive to the censures which the whole civilized world unites to express, not so much against the existence of Slavery itself as against the apparent determination of the South to fortify and defend it, as a permanent institution, against all the influences, economical, political and moral, which are gradually but certainly working its extinction. They indicate this sensitiveness by passionate protests, by fierce and absurd menaces, and at times by tolerably calm and rational remonstrance.

In another part of this morning's Times we publish a correspondence upon this subject which has more than a passing interest. A letter was not long since addressed by *forty-seven* of the most illustrious representatives of Protestantism in Europe, with the distinguished historian of the Reformation, Dr. Merle D'Aubigne at their head, to the Evangelical Christians of the United States, remonstrating against their continued toleration of Slavery in America, and calling upon them, as fellow Christians, to take immediate measures for its abolition. That the letter is able, earnest and entirely fraternal in its tone we need not say:—the source from which it emanates gives sufficient guarantee of the temper and spirit in which it is written. It has been answered,—not by any accredited representative of the body to which it is addressed, (as it deserves and as we trust it may be,) but by a distinguished citizen of Charleston, S. C., through the pages of a Southern magazine from which we transfer the reply to our columns. It is able and interesting. That it will satisfy those to whom it is addressed, probably the writer himself did not anticipate; if he did he will certainly be mistaken. There is in it much that is true,—much that Dr. Merle and his associates probably do not know, and without which they are utterly incompetent to form opinions or give advice upon this subject. The truth is, the most intelligent people in Europe are very ignorant of the *facts* of American Slavery. They know in a general way that three millions of blacks are deprived of all social and civil rights, and held in abject servitude, within the limits of a Republic which goes upon the doctrine that "all men are created free and equal." Upon this single conviction they base all their opinions, fulminate all their censures, and issue their advice. Beyond this single fact, they know little of the gigantic evil which they seek to cure,—and they are especially ignorant of the difficulties which surround the question and of the obstacles which render the instant abolition which they urge utterly and hopelessly impossible. Many of these considerations are properly and forcibly urged upon their attention in this Reply of the Citizens of South Carolina. So far as they are concerned the letter will do good,—for these European philanthropists should have learned, long ere this, what experience will certainly teach them,—that no great evil was ever cured or even alleviated by the intermeddling of outsiders ignorant of its character and incapable of devising remedies or of pointing out methods of relief.

But the Reply is shorn of its strength, and deprived of all weight in the quarter to which it is addressed, by what the writer of it undoubtedly considers its strongest feature. Not content with making a full and conclusive rejoinder to the exhortation of the doctors of Geneva, and showing how impossible is the action which they propose, this Charleston polemic proceeds to a vindication of American Slavery *per se*, and makes a very long and very labored argument to prove the divine authority of the institution, the necessity of its existence, and the consequent impropriety of taking any steps towards its removal. Sensible men in the South ought to be aware that all their logic *upon this subject is worse than wasted.* If they know anything of public sentiment, they must know that, sound or unsound, cogent or sophistical, right or wrong, the civilized and Christian world will not listen to an argument in defence of the abstract rightfulness of human Slavery. The public mind of all Christendom is thoroughly and immutably made up on this point,—and any further assault in this direction can only exasperate,—it can never convince, or command respect. This may seem very unreasonable, and very unjust to the advocates of Slavery. It may seem to them very hard that they cannot be allowed to plead their cause in the Courts of Christendom, and be heard at least with respect. But the world was not made for logicians. Its great movements are not regulated by dialectics, nor can the nations pause in their march to ponder the phrases of rhetoric or the syllogisms of scholastic lore. The fact remains that Slavery stands condemned by the moral sense of the Christian world,—and every civilized nation on the face of the earth except our own is moving, more or less rapidly, towards its abolition.

We can join the South in remonstrances and earnest protests against the ignorant and reckless zeal which pretends to deal with this great evil without taking account of the circumstances which embarrass action upon it;—and such remonstrances, patiently and steadily urged, could not fail to command audience and respect from all in every quarter who consult judgment rather than passion in regard to great and important public affairs. But the attempts to vindicate and defend Slavery, which of late we frequently meet in the Southern Press, serve merely to alienate those to whom they are addressed. Until this line of argument is abandoned, and one adopted in its stead which shall evince more respect for the great tribunal in which the cause is to be heard, not the slightest progress will ever be made towards conciliating that public favor which is quite as essential to the respectability of governments and nations as of individuals.

## Courts Enjoining one Another.

We have already spoken of the rare and extraordinary character of the action of Judge Ingraham in interfering with the proceedings of the Supreme Court. His Honor professes, somewhat to our surprise, to regard his course as quite within the ordinary practice and comity of Courts of law. In his opinion, rendering permanent the injunction against Conover, he says:

> "It has, however, been the custom of Courts of Equity, both in England and this country, *to stay proceedings in another Court* by injunction. The books are full of cases of this character, and the right to do so has *never been questioned.*"

This position of his Honor surprises us. It is manifestly a very imperfect statement, as made in entire misapprehension of the practice and the disposition of our Courts with regard to it. The very point, in March, 1852, was the subject of express adjudication in the Superior Court, and its judgment was subsequently ratified by all the Judges of this district, in joint meeting, including those of the Common Pleas.

When our Court of Chancery was in existence, it was the practice to apply to it as a Court of Equity, to restrain the proceedings in Courts of Common Law, in actions where the more strict and technical rule of evidence there recognized, might deprive the defendant of some just and valid defence. Chancery, however, enjoined *the suitors*, not the Court or its officers. The Court of law, to whose proceedings, in any such case, the injunction applied, was not itself thereby restrained from continuing the litigation. Any judgment it should render, even after the injunction took effect, was valid in all respects. Its subsequent proceedings were not, in consequence of the writ, deemed even irregular. The Court of law might, however, and, as a general thing, did decline trying the action, which the plaintiff had been enjoined, by the Court of Chancery, from prosecuting without its permission. The consequences of violating the injunction fall only upon the parties to the litigation, who were liable to punishment, as for contempt of the Court of Equity. Although the Court of law was not itself enjoined, the injunction was, at the option of the parties to it, deemed a suspension of the litigation.

To this extent, an injunction, of the description stated, out of Chancery, was held in respect by the Court of Common Law to which it happened to be directed. But with the abolition here, in this State, of the Court of Chancery, and the union thereupon of legal and equity jurisdiction in the remaining Courts, previously of Common Law exclusively, a modification of the practice in question, as to injunctions, became not only desirable, but necessary.

Under the existing State Constitution and Judiciary system, any Court of Record is competent to grant the plaintiff or defendant any relief, legal or equitable, to which the facts may entitle him. All Courts of Record are now equally Courts of Equity. Thus, the parties defendant to a litigation, in any Court, are now in no case compelled to seek relief elsewhere, as they were when equity and common law were administered by separate tribunals. Nor is there occasion for one Court, even if it has the power, to enjoin proceedings in another Court of coördinate jurisdiction, and compel one, who has brought an action in the latter, to litigate his case before a different Court.

Even if the right continues, as it was before the change in our judiciary system, in each Court, to interfere with other Courts, as the Court of Chancery exercised it, still it is a power which, if employed at all, should, for obvious reasons, be used with prudence and the greatest forbearance. A proper comity among the Courts, suggested doubtless the mutual tacit understanding, which, for years, was sufficient to restrain the inconveniences likely to arise from Courts enjoining each others proceedings. That understanding was, however, some years since, reduced to a positive agreement among the Courts. In 1852, in the case of Grant *vs.* Quick, before the Superior Court, Mr. Justice Duer held that "no Court in this State can rightfully enjoin a defendant from proceeding in a suit *in another Court of* this State, having equal power to grant the relief sought by the complaint." At a joint meeting of the Judges of the Supreme Court, of the Superior Court, and of the Common Pleas, which was held shortly after the above decision, it was communicated by Justice Duer, and *unanimously approved.* It has since been recognized as a rule, so far regulating and restraining the Courts as to the grant*ing of Injunctions; has been as such ratified* by repeated adjudications, and is considered as established law. In the recent case of *Bennett vs. Le Roy*, in the Superior Court, Mr. Justice Bosworth, after recapitulating the original decision of Justice Duer, and its adoption by the assembled Judges, reaffirms it.

It is scarcely possible that Judge Ingraham can have forgotten the above proceedings, or be ignorant of them; and yet, as the reader will perceive, his words are inconsistent with the recollection of an agreement, so fully ratified for years by the Bench, and which has been acted upon, for years, in the Court of Common Pleas, while he himself has been one of its Judges.

## Gagging the East India Press.

When, in 1811, the freedom of the East Indian Press was a subject of discussion in the British House of Commons, Sir John Anstruther, an old Chief Justice of India, tauntingly asked, "Whether the Press was intended to illuminate the people of India? Is this exactly desirable?" said he, "Is it expedient to inform the people of India of the peculiar tenure by which the British Government hold their power?" The answer was, "No!"

Lord Wellesley, the "Tippoo" Governor-*General of India, had, ten years before*, established an arbitrary censorship of the Indian Press, and had even shipped one refractory editor to England. But Lord Hastings, ten years after, being a man of more liberal spirit than Wellesley or Anstruther, abolished the office of censor, and relieved the Press of some of its restraints, though its freedom was yet circumscribed by defined limits. Very soon after this act (about 1821) the Calcutta *Journal* was established, of which the celebrated James Silk Buckingham, who resided in India by a special license, was the editor and proprietor. Buckingham boldly advocated reform in the management of the East India Company. But this was considered treasonable, and the bold editor was officially notified that, unless he conformed to the regulations established for the guidance of the Press, he would be unceremoniously shipped off to England. Still, however, the Calcutta *Journal* preached reform in spite of official hints; and when, in January, 1823, Hastings left Calcutta for England he left Buckingham and his Press behind him.

The historians of those times—all of whom from Mill and Wilson to Thornton and Auber, are in the interest of the East India Company—consider the freedom of the India Press a matter of very little moment. They think, like Anstruther, that to "illuminate" the people of India is to endanger the British power in that country. Lord Hastings himself understood the value of a free Press everywhere but in India. In answer to an address presented by the inhabitants of Madras, July 24, 1819, he states that the great advantages of a free Press are—the salutary control which its scrutiny exercises over supreme authority, and the cheerfulness and zeal with which all ranks of society coöperate in measures, the motives of which they understand. But Hastings left the Indian Press under fetters, where it remained until the illustrious administration of Lord William Bentinck, who was Governor-General from 1827 to 1835. Bentinck made the Press in India essentially free; and it has been a free Press now, nearly twenty-five years. But it is a free Press no longer. Our India papers received by the *Columbia* inform us that Lord Canning, the enlightened English statesman who governs India, has suddenly recalled the barbarous policy of Wellesley and Anstruther, and has put thumb-screws and fetters upon the whole East Indian Press—both English and native! In these troublous times, Lord Canning thinks that a free Press is a dangerous light to the people of India; that it will discover to them the fickle tenure by which they are connected to their foreign rulers, and that it must, therefore, be throttled. So, throttled it is! In the Calcutta *Government Gazette* of 13th June, 1857, we find "An act to regulate the establishment of printing presses, and to restrain, in certain cases, the circulation of printed books and papers"—an act which might be honorable to the Government of Austria, or of Russia, but which is a disgrace to the Government of England. It declares that no printing-press of any kind shall exist in India without a license from the Governor-General; that this license may be revoked at pleasure; that any press existing without a license, or after a revocation of its license, shall be seized and confiscated; that a magistrate shall be located near every press to supervise and control its issues. The act also prohibits the circulation of any papers or books printed in foreign countries, and containing anything offensive to Lord Canning, under a penalty of 5,000 rupees, ($2,500,) and two years imprisonment for every offence. Under this section of the law the New-York Times, which has not a few readers in India, will, probably, prove an offence to the Governor-General, on account of the very article which we are now writing. The law applies to all presses in India—not only to newspaper and book presses, [illegible] Mission presses, [illegible]

We have before us [illegible] of Lord Canning's speech at the [illegible] the Legislative Councils, urging the [illegible] passage of this act. The enlightened Governor-General trembles like a culprit before the power of the Press, and blubbers like a [illegible] universal influences. It villifies [illegible] ously foments the evil passions of the [illegible] it creates disorder and discord among [illegible] less population—it attacks and [illegible] Government—it sows distrust between the ruler and the subject, "leading to disaffection, outbreak and, I fear, *permanent alienation.*" There is no distinction between the European and the native Press of India. "And while," said he, "I give credit to the very able and intelligent men who conduct the newspaper Press in India, for the feelings they have shown at this period, yet I must state that I have seen articles appear, from time to time, which, however innocuous to European readers, *might* prove very injurious when dressed up for the native ear by designing persons! [Hear, hear.] The measure is, therefore, intended to apply to all the printing presses in India. It is a measure of which I am ready to take the responsibility myself!"

And the eight right honorable, free, and independent English gentlemen, who sat in the Legislative Council, said *Amen* to the Governor-General's gag law! All this is in the Nineteenth Century and under the Government of Great Britain. Truly, the times have changed, *and we have changed with them. If we sit* easily in our editorial chair while our enlightened English neighbors are endeavoring to reduce the public Press to that state of servility and ignorance which characterized it in its darker days.

We know that Lord Canning is a stranger in India, and on that account he may have been induced to believe that the Indian Press is very much like the Indian tiger, in its natural tastes and instincts. But he is needlessly alarmed. The Press of India, both English and native, has long held a respectable position in the world. Since 1822, when the first Bengal newspaper, called the *Sambad Chandrika*, or "Moon of Intelligence," was started—down to the present time, the Indian Press has supported law and good morals. It is stated that the present Government of India was first attracted to the mutinous state of the Bengal army, by an article published in the *Doorbin*, a Persian newspaper in Calcutta, whose editor is a loyal native attached to the Sudder Court. There are now nearly a dozen newspapers published in the Hindoo or Persian dialects at Calcutta alone; all of which have been respectable, independent, and loyal to the English. And of the English Press in India, which is now chained by Lord Canning, we might mention the Bombay *Times*, the Bengal *Hurkaru*, the Calcutta *Englishman*, the Madras *Spectator*, the Poonah *Observer*, the Lahore *Chronicle*, the *Delhi Gazette*, (now published at Agra,) the *Friend of India*, the *Mofussilite*, and many others with which we are familiar; not excepting the periodical Press, including such magazines as the Calcutta *Review*, which ranks in India as *Blackwood* ranks in England—all of which have shed lustre upon the English Administration in India. But Lord Canning, in a nightmare of affright, has put them all in fetters; and, like a man roused suddenly from sleep, has thus struck down both friend and foe alike.

With few exceptions, the papers from India conveying this intelligence abstain from comment upon it. They seem disposed to surrender their liberty without a word of remonstrance. And the London papers, brought to us by the same mail, are significantly silent. Doubtless both the Indian and the English Press regard the measure as exceptional, and on that ground excuse it. But it sets a dangerous precedent and should not be passed over without an emphatic protest.

## Death of the Ex-Bishop of London.

The *Arabia* brings the news of the death of Dr. Blomfield, late Lord Bishop of London. The prelate who has now died as a man, died as a Bishop last year, when a great commotion was excited by the simultaneous demand made by himself and the Bishop of Durham for liberty to retire upon pensions of which their Lordships calmly dictated the amount and the duration. Bishop Blomfield thought that he might manage to support existence upon a trifle of £6,000 per annum with the use of the Episcopal Palace at Fulham. And to the no small scandal of the nation he was finally allowed to carry out the arrangements which he had contrived for himself. Bishop Blomfield was a more than respectable scholar, and won, by his editions of "Æschylus", and by his articles in the *Museum Criticum*, a distinction to which as a theologian he seems never to have aspired.

In matters of theological opinion he was neither liberal, intelligent nor influential, while in the exercise of his Episcopal functions he neither won the confidence of his clergy nor the respect of the public. The signature of "C. J. London" was tolerably familiar to the British reading world, but the sight of it never excited any enthusiastic expectations of a wise or charitable protection. Dr. Blomfield's successor, Dr. Tait, elevated to the Episcopal throne from the Deanery of Carlisle, is one of the youngest, most liberal and useful of the English Bishops. He has already distinguished himself by his discreet and decisive activity in his diocese, and in the recent debates on the Divorce Bill in the House of Lords, he made himself honorably remarkable by the bold and energetic stand which he took against the majority of his brethren, and in favor of a wholesome legislative reform of the British laws in relation to marriage.

Mr. John Martin.—We have received a letter from a correspondent signing himself "W. K. H.," in reference to our article headed "A Transported Irish Patriot," which appeared in our columns on Friday last. He takes us to task for stating that Mr. John Mitchell's "dear Martin" is a barrister waiting for briefs in Her Majesty's Four Courts. He informs us that so far from this being the case, Mr. Martin regards the profession of the law "with loathing." Whether "W. K. H." knows anything about the matter or not, or whether his authority is of the smallest value, we have, of course, no means of determining. We only know that, shortly after Mr. Martin's pardon, he was represented in a large number of the Irish papers of the day as being engaged in the way mentioned in our article. If he is a briefless barrister there is nothing discreditable in it, and whether he is or is not, neither we nor our readers care one straw. It is enough for us to know that he is John Mitchell's "dear Martin," the chosen vessel into which that great apostle of Freedom pours his eulogies on Slavery—the great god of his idolatry. This being well ascertained, the mode in which he gains his livelihood, if obliged to gain it at all, has no practical bearing upon the subject matter of our comments.

W. K. H. is of course very indignant that [illegible]

[illegible] It is to John Bullish [illegible] and defend a school of politicians [illegible] ing and raving about liberty [illegible] land, come over here, and not content with a [illegible] approval of what everybody else condemns, grovels at the feet of slaveholders, and sings the praises of shackles and cowhides, then we [illegible] "John Bullish" to these fanatics, and glory in [illegible] Whatever amount of contempt and loathing the English public entertains for Irish political [illegible]

A Political Reformer [illegible] Masters.—Gideon J. Tucker, Esq., well known as one of the most active and zealous Democrats in the State, has written a letter to a political friend in the interior, concerning the divisions which prevail in the ranks of the City Democracy just at present. He says that the old distinctions of Hard and Soft, Hunker and Barnburner, have entirely disappeared, and that the dissensions which now exist are due to the infamous corruptions of the primary election system. What those corruptions are in all parties is pretty generally understood; what they are in the *Democratic* party is thus set forth by Mr. Tucker:—

> "That our 'primary election' system here was abominably and infamously corrupt—that the delegates and committeemen chosen under it to nominate our candidates and manage our party affairs were in no sense the representatives of the masses—that terrorism, fraud and rascality had infested the whole party, and polluted even the ballot box—all this is known to you of the interior, and too well known. Without stopping to consider who have been principally to blame for all this, (and some of them are perhaps now the loudest for Reform,) we need recall nothing of it but the actual results, which were fearful. The services of *gangs* of bullies and rowdies have been at a premium, in the political market, for years past. [illegible] a fierce competition among the [illegible] who should be first to secure his services. There were orators—and good ones—who would [illegible] and could not mount the tribune at Tammany Hall, unless protected by the presence of their muscular [illegible]. Our Ward meetings—our elections for delegates—our Committee meetings—[illegible] under [illegible] of a mob and under apprehension of being violently attacked and dispersed at any moment)—our Conventions, packed and purchased—all had become a farce and a fraud."

Mr. Tucker thinks that the cause of the present party dissensions is a difference of opinion as to the proper mode of *reforming* these glaring and acknowledged abuses. Mr. T. has had experience enough as a politician to be aware that [illegible] talk about modes of reform is the surest possible way of defeating reform altogether, and that it is very frequently resorted to for that express purpose. We have very little hope of any reform in the system of primary elections, which depends upon the leaders of political parties. They profit too largely by the present system. They are the men who hire the bullies, who stuff the ballot-boxes, and who secure for themselves and their friends the spoils of office, by that machinery—and they are not likely to kick down the ladder until they have done their climbing. We shall have no reform in our primary election system, by any party, until the honest masses of all parties break the party yoke and refuse to be any longer used as tools by party leaders.

## Judge Ingraham's Interference with the Supreme Court—Legal Aspects of the Case.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

If the ancient law maxim be true, that it is a good Judge who seeks to amplify and extend his jurisdiction, the first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas is certainly entitled to the merit of being a good Judge. Certainly no Judge of that or of any other inferior tribunal, in this State, has hitherto exhibited more ingenuity in amplifying his powers. The history of his *habeas corpus* to bring up Street Commissioner Devlin, is a [illegible] page in judicial annals. A bird's-eye view of it is sufficient to show the Judge, at least, [illegible] when occasion offers.

By 1 Revised Statutes, page 125, sec. 56, it is provided:

> "If any person appointed or elected to any office shall die, or his office shall in any way become vacant, and any books or papers belonging or appertaining to such office shall come to the hands of any person, the successor to such office may * * * demand such books or papers from the person having the same in his possession; and on the same being withheld, [illegible] order may be obtained, and the person charged may * * * make oath of the delivery of all such books and papers that ever came to his possession; [illegible] be committed to jail, and a search-warrant may be issued, and the property seized, by virtue thereof [illegible] be delivered to the complainant * * *."

The power to entertain the proceeding is given to "any Justice of the Supreme Court or County Judge of the county where the person proceeded against shall reside." It has been authoritatively decided that it is to be exercised in favor of one who is a successor *de facto* to the office, and irrespective of his absolute right to it.

Under this provision of law, Conover, claiming to be Street Commissioner, applied to Justice Peabody of the Supreme Court to compel Devlin to deliver to him the papers belonging to the office. Upon this application it became Justice Peabody's duty to inquire, 1, whether Conover was in the office under color of an appointment, and if he were, 2, whether the papers were withheld from him by Devlin. He had jurisdiction of the two questions. If he erred in deciding either, his decision might be reviewed by the Supreme Court on a *certiorari* to bring all the proceedings before him into that Court. He decided that Conover was in the office, in fact, and with color of title to it, and that the papers were unlawfully withheld from him by Devlin, and following the direction of the statute just quoted, he committed Devlin to jail.

Here Judge Ingraham is applied to for a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to the Sheriff, to bring up Devlin, and show cause why he was detained. By law, the Judge was bound to issue this on application; and the statute provides that the person to whom it was directed should return "the true authority and cause of such imprisonment or restraint, setting forth the same at large." This was done. It was returned that Devlin was held under an order made by Justice Peabody, committing him for the omission to make oath of the delivery of the papers to Conover.

Now, the statute [illegible]

[illegible]

"1. Where the jurisdiction of such Court or officer has been exceeded, either as to matter, place, sum or person. [illegible]

"2. Where, though the original imprisonment was lawful, yet by some act, omission, or event which has taken place afterwards, the party has become entitled to be discharged.

"3. Where the process is defective in some matter or substance required by law, rendering such process void.

"4. Where the process though in proper form has been issued in a case not allowed by law.

"5. Where the person having the custody of the prisoner under such process is not the person empowered by law to detain him; or,

"6. Where the process is not authorized by any judgment, order, or decree of any Court, nor by any provision of law."

It did not appear by the return that the commitment was one coming within either of these [illegible] cases.

[illegible] Justice Peabody had jurisdiction of the [illegible] before him; he acted within the [illegible] there was no question as to [illegible] the jurisdiction of the person of Devlin by virtue of the service of the order upon him. [illegible] that the case was one under either [illegible] or third subdivisions of the section, [illegible]

by law, nor that the Sheriff having the custody of Davies was not the person to retain him, and it cannot be pretended that the process was not authorized "by any provision of law." It clearly was the process required by the provision of law in the proceeding before Justice Peabody.

Now Mr. Justice Peabody may have erred in deciding that Conover was the person entitled to the papers as officer de facto. But if he did so err, the error is a judicial one. Judge Ingraham in a cause tried before him may erroneously decide that the defendant is guilty of a wrong committed against a plaintiff, and give him a judgment and execution against the defendant's body; and it may ultimately appear that his decision was wrong and the judgment be reversed; and yet the defendant, while imprisoned on the execution, until the judgment was reversed, could not on habeas corpus be discharged by another Judge who saw clearly that Judge Ingraham had committed an error. No one was surprised at Judge Russell's decisions upon habeas corpus, but it struck a great many persons strangely that there could be found two Judges in the City whose very liberal views in relation to the demands of personal liberty should so sympathize together. LEX.

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE

## By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—[illegible] Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Vacant Consulates—Commissioner of Patents—Claims of American Merchants in China, &c.**

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.*

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

The vacant consulates at Antwerp, Basle and Shanghae are to be filled this week.

The President has taken into his own hands the appointment of a Commissioner of Patents. At present the leading candidates are Francis W. Sherman, of Michigan, a lawyer, and Judge Palmer, of Connecticut.

The American merchants in China are prepared to present claims upon the British Government for losses at the bombardment of Canton. They have claims upon China, but this Government has taken no steps towards their adjustment yet. This Government is precluded from pressing any demand upon England, by the decision in the Greytown case. X. Y. Z.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

The President, a short time ago, received a letter from Professor Silliman and others, including several Doctors of Divinity, objecting to the employment, by him, of the United States Military forces to execute the so-called laws of Kansas, and assuring him that they would not cease to pray that he might have the proper course of duty pointed out to him, or something to this effect. To this letter the President has just replied, briefly but pointedly denying their premises, questioning their knowledge of those laws, and after acknowledging their validity, he calmly assures them that, by the help of God, he will inforce them in accordance with his oath of office.

The principal officers ordered to the steamer Merrimac to take the flag-ship of the Pacific squadron are Commander Wainwright, Lieutenants [illegible], Arnold, Sharp and [illegible]; Surgeon of the Fleet Edwards; Passed Assistant Surgeon [illegible]; Assistant Surgeon Bloodgood; Purser Belknap; and Chief Engineer Long. Passed Midshipman Ramsay has been ordered to this ship as her Master.

A special Cabinet meeting was held to-day, and appointments to several of the Auditorships, and Comptrollerships, and Commissioner of Patents, were considered. A number of gentlemen have been designated for these posts, but their names have not yet transpired.

The President has appointed Charles Lindley, of California, Receiver of Public Moneys at Marysville, that state, vice [illegible], resigned.

**Continuous Rainy Weather at New-Orleans.**

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

A private letter from New-Orleans states that up to the 13th inst. it had rained there every day for 38 days consecutively, and was still raining. The city, however, was remarkably healthy—never more so at this season of the year.

**Tremendous Storm on James River.**

PETERSBURG, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 18.

There was a tremendous storm at City Point, James River, to-day. The ships *[illegible]* and *Wieland*, and the schooners *Jamestown*, *Susan* and *Fanny Reed* were badly damaged. The loss is about $5,000.

**Robbery and Probable Murder.**

DETROIT, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

S. M. Holden, a lumberman, formerly of Saginaw, was shot and robbed of $600, at Ann Arbor last night. He was on his way from the Railroad dépôt to his residence. His wounds are considered mortal.

**Supposed Shipwreck.**

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

A vessel's stern, with the name of "*John Murray, of Brooklyn*," came ashore near Black Rock, Cohasset, yesterday.

**Burning of a Hemp Factory.**

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

The Hemp factory of McGrew Brothers, at Lexington, Mo., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $20,000; insured.

**The Burglar Cancemi—The Jewelry, &c., found in his Apartments, proved to have been his in Palermo.**

Yesterday, Mr. Blankman, the counsel associated with Mr. Ashmead in the defence of Michele Cancemi, charged with the murder of Policeman Eugene Anderson, repaired to the office of Mr. C. J. [illegible], the property clerk, at No. 86 Franklin-street, with several parties, all Italians, for the purpose of examining the articles found in the apartments occupied by Cancemi. If the evidence of these countrymen of the accused is to be relied upon, and there seems to be no reason why it should be discredited, the majority of the articles were not the proceeds of burglary committed, at least in this country. All the jewelry, and many pieces of clothing, were shown to have been in his possession in Palermo, where he was a person of some standing in society, and where, in 1848, after the revolutionary outbreak, he was appointed Captain of the Municipal Guard. His commission to that appointment is among the documents found in his chamber, and is regularly signed by the Palermian authorities. The letters from his brother, found with the jewelry, have been translated by Mr. Cristadoro, the Broadway perruquier. They are marked by strong fraternal affection, and in no way indicate any improper conduct on the part of the accused. Cancemi occupies a cell on the lower corridor of the Tombs, adjoining that at present tenanted by Smith, sentenced to death for the murder of the cook of the brig *General Pierce*. By strict orders from the District-Attorney nobody whatever, except his counsel, is permitted to converse with him. He keeps up his spirits, eats heartily, and does not appear to be in the least apprehensive as to his ultimate fate.

THE NEW-YORK GOLD MEDAL TO DR. KANE.—The gold medal awarded to Dr. Kane by the Legislature of this State, for his services in the prosecution of his renowned search after Sir John Franklin, has just been finished, and is now on exhibition at the store of Messrs. Tiffany & Co., in Broadway. It is of solid gold, three inches and a half in diameter, and weighs fifteen ounces. Its cost was $1,000. The execution is of the most perfect description. The obverse presents the arms of the State, in relief, while on the reverse is beautifully presented, of course also in relief, the great discovery of the open Polar Sea by Morton and Hans. These intrepid adventurers, with their Esquimaux dogs at their feet, are gazing from the "*ultimate cape*," beyond which, as Dr. Kane said, "all is surmise," into that mysterious sea in whose waves no keel has ever floated, and which never before was beheld by the eye of man. The setting sun is seen in the far horizon, and numerous birds [illegible] the golden ripple of the waters.

[illegible], by whom this testimonial was executed, has unhappily passed from among us. It will be presented to his father, Judge Kane, of Philadelphia, as a token of the appreciation of the State of New-York of the gallant services of his illustrious son. To prevent it from being tarnished, it is inclosed in a rim of gold, with convex glasses on each side. The inscription on the rim is as follows:

PRESENTED TO
DR. E. K. KANE, U. S. N.,
FOR HIS GALLANT SERVICES IN SEARCH OF
SIR JOHN FRANKLIN,
BY THE STATE OF NEW-YORK. 1857.

**Immense Circulation of Counterfeit Money—$10,000 in Bogus Notes on the Lee Bank, Mass., Flooded on the City—Several Parties Arrested.**

The most startling attempt known of late years to circulate counterfeit money took place on Tuesday night, and was attended with remarkable success. About forty or fifty persons, as near as can be ascertained, were engaged in flooding the City with counterfeit $5 bills on the Lee Bank of Massachusetts, and last night it was supposed, from inquiries which had been instituted, that nearly or quite $10,000 had been thus circulated.

A slip attached to a late edition of *Thompson's Bank Note Reporter*, issued yesterday afternoon, (19th,) gives the following description of the counterfeit:

"Fives on the Lee Bank, Mass. Vig. a star inside a circle in the centre—canal lock, man and two horses and 5 on the right—canal, cars, village and 5 on the left. A red tint printed over the note."

This description is not very full, and is not correct as far as it goes, unless there is more than one specimen afloat. The following is a representation of the counterfeit seen by our reporter at the Tombs:

5 State of Massachusetts. 5
The President, Directors & Co of
THE LEE BANK
FIVE
(Vig.) will (Star) pay (Vig.)
to the bearer, on demand,
DOLLARS.
FIVE DOLLARS.
A. No. 5[illegible].
LEE, July 1st, 1857.
E. A. Bliss, Cash. Thos. P. Sedgwick, Pres.

The vignette on the right hand represents a canal lock, with a man and two horses just below it, the man being in the act of watering one of the horses from a pail. The left hand vignette has no "canal, cars," or "village," but represents a single house and a small lake fronting it, in the foreground, and in the background, a distant view, a harbor, with masts of vessels and a steamer. The paper is of a faint reddish tint. The general appearance of the bill is good, and well calculated to deceive, although a closer inspection will detect defects in the execution, particularly in the words "The Lee Bank," the letters of which are not evenly formed. The word Lee, below letter A, is also poorly done. In fact, those parts of the bill which it would seem ought to be the least difficult of execution, such as the large, plain printed letters, are the most poorly done. The bill is a counterfeit of a new issue of the bank which has not yet got into general circulation, and which is unlike the old bills of that denomination; otherwise it would probably be easy of detection.

The first arrests were made by Inspector Turnbull, of the Eighth Precinct, aided by Officer Mount. A woman named Rachel Miller, and one Franklin Knapp, entered the fancy store of Mr. Cook, No. 323 Canal-street, and offered one of the bills in payment for a bottle of Cologne. Mr. Cook suspected its character and went out, under the pretense of getting it changed. He soon met Inspector Turnbull and Officer Mount, and they proceeded to the store and took the parties into custody. On searching the woman six of the counterfeits were found on her person. The different Police Stations were then notified by telegraph to be on the watch, and word was sent to several of the morning papers to request those who had taken the bills on the night previous to appear at the Courts the following morning and identify such persons as had been arrested. A colored man named Joseph Webster, was next arrested. He attempted to pass one of the counterfeits to Henry Heldebrand, of No. 83 West Broadway. $37 15 in good money was found on his person.

James Bades and Richard [illegible], were next arrested for passing one of the bills to Mr. J. V. N. Smith, of No. 212 Broadway.

David Jones and Honora Killen were, about the same time, arrested for passing two of the bills on H. A. Steinler, of No. 1,073 Broadway, and to John H. Allen, of No 387 Third-avenue.

Henry Lovejoy, a baker, was arrested, late at night, for passing one of them in the Eighteenth Ward.

Agnes Moore and another woman were arrested for attempting to pass one of the bills at a store in Third-avenue, near Thirty-third-street, and another at a grocery on the corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Third-avenue. When the first attempt was made the storekeeper detected the character of the bill, and went into the street to look for an officer. He met Justice Flandreau, and that gentleman told him to mark the bill and return it to the women. He did so and they left, and immediately proceeded to the second store, where they again offered it. Justice Flandreau had, in the meantime, procured an officer to watch their operations, and he arrested them as they were leaving the store.

David Hill was arrested for passing one of the bills at the dry goods store No. 1,084 Broadway; also, for attempting to pass one of them at the grocery corner of Broadway and Thirtieth-street.

James Thomas was arrested for attempting to pass one of the bills at the shoe store No. 529 Eighth-avenue, kept by Jas. L. Adams.

John Thomas was arrested for passing one of the counterfeits at the shoe store of H. J. Hennessy, in Eighth-avenue.

All the prisoners, except two, were taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where, also, the parties upon whom they had passed or attempted to pass the bills appeared and made affidavits against them. They were all committed by Justice Flandreau to await further examination.

About $40 of the spurious money was taken at the bar of the St. Nicholas Hotel, and many other hotels in all parts of the City suffered in like manner. It is believed that not one fourth of this gang of counterfeiters have yet been arrested, and the police are using every effort to get more of them.

The Jefferson Market Court was actually besieged all day on Wednesday, with persons who had been thus swindled, and had called to identify the parties who were under arrest.

It was rumored that the party who originally furnished the bills to the witness, lives at Greenpoint, L. I., and officers were dispatched there to search his residence, but they found there no traces of counterfeit money, nor could they discover the whereabouts of the occupants of the house, as they had left the premises. The affair will be more fully investigated to-day.

**Walker's Deserters in Town.**

The fillibusters made the Park their head-quarters all day yesterday. Some lounged about the Hall of Records, and rested on the chains which surround the grass plats. Others were the centre of a knot of a dozen listeners, to whom they detailed their adventures in Nicaragua and Costa Rica. These recitals in the main substantiated the accounts published in the TIMES yesterday, only varied with little incidents of personal history. One man described how the Costa Ricans punished them if they were at all refractory, which his hearers confessed was rather a novel mode. They stand two muskets upright on their butts, two feet apart, and place the offender between them. Then his two fore fingers are thrust into the barrels of the guns, which are seized at the top by two strong men, and pulled outwards till the victim's arms are stretched to the utmost. He is held in this position till the allotted number of blows are inflicted, which are given with an instrument similar to a stout walking cane.

The personal appearance of most of the fillibusters was as pitiable as that presented the day before, though a few, more fortunate than the rest, had obtained some good clothes. Tuesday's contributions furnished each of them with one dollar and fifty cents. This they received, with directions to go to the Station-house for lodgings. The Sixth Ward Station accommodated twenty-five of them. Their bunks, they said, though nothing but planks, were rather better than they had been accustomed to in Nicaragua.

One brawny-looking fellow, a blacksmith, related how, yesterday morning, he had spent several hours in calling at blacksmith shops in search of employment, but without success. In many of them the workmen laughed at the recital of his hardships, and finally, [illegible], but not disheartened, he relinquished his purpose and applied to Mr. Geo. Kellock for assistance to reach his home in Missouri. Many others, also, applied to Mr. Kellock, who furnished free passages to six or eight of the more destitute as far as Buffalo. Mr. Newton, agent of the People's Line of Steamboats to Albany, also furnished free passages to all of them who chose to go to Albany, which several availed themselves of.

An old lady, Mrs. Cowley, attired in black, and accompanied by her daughter, eagerly scrutinized each fillibuster's face in search of an absent son. The last she heard of him, was that he was taken prisoner at the battle of Santa Rosa. No encouragement was given her of his safety—for all taken prisoners at that time were shot. The suspense, she said, was hard to be borne. When she left the group of fillibusters with whom she conversed, she with much feeling wished them a safe and speedy return to their homes. A young man named Elliot was also looking for his brother, whose name he had seen published yesterday morning in the list in the TIMES. But he did not find him, and it is presumed he had started for home. One poor fellow named Kerr, who has been in Nicaragua eleven months, lay shaking with ague on the Hall of Records steps. A bystander procured him a warm drink, and his comrade went to Mr. Kellock, who had him sent to Bellevue Hospital.

The crowds during the day were nearly as benevolent as they were the day before. Several voluntary contributions were tendered. One old gentleman, after listening to the story of an emaciated fellow, took out his pocket-book and handed him a $20 bill. The fillibuster, of course, was elated, and said he would start immediately for his home in Missouri. About $40, too, were collected from the boarders in the Astor House for their relief. It is probable in a few days that all will be sent to their homes or be otherwise cared for.

THE INVALIDS AT THE ALMSHOUSE AND BELLEVUE.

Yesterday several more of the deserters by the *Tennessee* were taken to Bellevue, nearly all suffering from sore feet, but a few also laboring under fevers and general debility consequent on their exposures and fatigues in Central America. The following are the names and condition of those remaining at the Almshouse, Blackwell's Island:

Benjamin B. Dormes, of Calais, Me., afflicted with general debility, and lungs also affected with a cold. He will probably leave the Island in a few days.

Robert McGarrity has chills and fever, together with lightness of head. He is likely to recover soon.

James Hoyt, of Toronto, Canada, is troubled with rheumatism in his legs, contracted after leaving San José. He went to Nicaragua from California, in February last.

Alfred Newton, of Texas, had a fever in Greytown, which has not yet left him. His case is not serious. He went to Nicaragua from California a year ago, and has not seen his friends since 1851.

Patrick Reynolds, of New-Orleans, has a touch of rheumatism in his limbs, which he contracted before leaving Walker's army.

There are three Germans in the hospital on the Island, two of whom have sore feet, and are unable to walk, but are otherwise well. The other has a gun-shot wound in the arm, which is not yet healed.

At Bellevue there are ten of the Fillibusters, some having been taken there yesterday, and others the day before. They are all in a worse condition than those at the Almshouse, but with the exception of one or two, will probably recover. Their names are as follows:

Richard Burns, Charles Obemeyer, Henry Rice, James O'Brien, Henry Zimmermann, Robert Jackson, Wm. Roundtree, Walter Delestatius, Thomas Jones, James Shanks.

**A Querist in Pursuit of Knowledge Under Difficulties.**

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1857.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

The querist is a true Republican, friendly to all projects which have in view the better condition of all grades of humanity.

He wants to know why the influential people of our City, and throughout the North, knowing that the greater part of the degradation of the negroes among us results from our almost invincible prejudices against them, do not take some earnest and well-advised measures to set them right before the world.

This prejudice is a part of our Western depravity, and so needs to be understood.

I ask why our Republican merchants and others do not seek out some intelligence among the negroes and set it to work—why they do not give them employment, counsel and encouragement, and so help them to a better position, character and reputation in the eyes of the world.

It is useless for us to hold forth against the "Peculiar Institution," so long as it has to be acknowledged that the negroes have always appeared to the best advantage in a state of Slavery.

Yours very truly, HENRY W. OSBORNE.

**[illegible]**

Mr. Appleby, Editor of the *Mormon*, [illegible] indulges in the following flight in the last *Mormon*. Mormonism, it appears, is a faith of seventeen years standing with the editor. He says:

"We are heartily tired at being compelled every week to have to answer or notice some ridiculous article against Gov. Young and the Mormons. Indeed, to answer all would require a standing army of writers, and keep in operation all the printing presses in New-York. We know that Mormonism is a "thorn in the side" of this apostate generation, and something new to cope with. The devil has not had anything like it to contend with since the days of Jesus, and this generation never had. Hate it, despise it, kick it, or drive it, spurn it, or love it, still Mormonism is just the same—upward, onward, and eternal. In the short space of twenty-seven years it has gone almost to every country and clime, with all the combined powers of hell and earth arrayed against it, because God is its author, upholder, and protector, and this generation will yet have to acknowledge it, and that by the potent arm of Almighty power. It is known by millions of holy beings in the eternal worlds, and by hundreds of thousands on the earth, that Mormonism (so-called, is true; we know it, and dare testify of it, and have known it for almost seventeen long years, and all the slander, mobbing, or murdering, of our enemies, cannot dispossess us of this fact. Our Elders are nearly all over the world, and Mormonism is still forward."

CROPS IN ALABAMA AND EASTERN MISSISSIPPI.—The Mobile *Mercury* has received discouraging accounts of the cotton crops from almost every section of Alabama and Eastern Mississippi; but the crop of wheat and oats is extraordinary, and a great yield of corn is promised.

FROM PORTO RICO.—By the arrival of the Danish brig *Restauradeur*, Capt. Jansen, we have dates from Porto Rico to the 4th of August. On the 2d, a fire broke out in the warehouse of Messrs. Poni Brothers, which, together with the six adjoining houses, were destroyed.

**Bloody Row in Cincinnati—Police overpowered by a Mob.**

*From the Commercial, 18th.*

A disgraceful and somewhat bloody riot and outrage was perpetrated yesterday afternoon, by the riotous Irish population inhabiting the vicinity of Sixth and Culver streets, upon two police officers while they were discharging their duty.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock, Day Policemen Kimball, of the First, and Gardner, of the Thirteenth Wards, arrested John O'Brien, for assaulting and beating the keeper of an Irish doggery on Sixth near Culvert street. While they were conducting their prisoner towards the Hammond street Station-house, they were beset by a gang of the riotous inhabitants of that vicinity, who hurled bricks and stones at them, some of the missiles taking painful effect, and then rushed upon the officers in a body and knocked them down with slung-shots and other dangerous weapons. Mr. Gardner meanwhile drew his revolver and fired two shots at the ruffians, bringing down one of the number, as he thinks, but has not yet been able to determine the fact. The rowdies, however, who had possession of Mr. Kimball, kept him down by force of numbers and stunning blows, until they had beaten him nearly to death. The cry of "police," however, caused them to desist from completing the murder they had half executed, and the savage scoundrels mingled with the dense crowd of spectators of their own class which had assembled to witness the fray, so that they could not be identified. Intense excitement, however, prevailed, and such tremendous uproar agitated the swaying mass that had collected that more idle spectators were not able for some time to discover the cause of the assemblage. Officer Kimball was finally gotten out of the melee in an insensible condition. His head and brows were a mass of gore, and his body seemed to have been submerged in blood.

During the entire evening considerable excitement existed among the people in the vicinity of the locality where the onslaught was made, and new outrages were anticipated, but a strong police force awed the turbulent elements into subjection.

INFANTICIDE.—Miss Anna [illegible], residing with a family as servant at No. 91 Schermerhorn-street, Brooklyn, was delivered of a child on Saturday last, which she threw into the privy vault, where it was found yesterday. Anna says it was born dead, but the doctors tell a different story, and she is now under surveillance to answer.

**The New Tariff—Decisions by the Secretary of the Treasury.**

*From the Washington Union.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 12, 1857.

SIR: An appeal has been taken by Mr. George D. [illegible], of Philadelphia, from the decision of the Collector at that port, as to the rate of duty to be charged on certain fabrics, composed wholly of cotton, and known in trade as "cords or corduroy," "velveteens," "moleskins," "dreadnaughts," and "repellent moleskins."

The Collector assessed the duties upon these several fabrics at 24 per cent., under schedule C of the tariff act of 3d March, 1857, as "manufactures composed wholly of cotton, which are bleached, printed, painted, or dyed." The importer contends that duty should be assessed at the rate of 19 per cent, as "velvet in the piece, composed wholly of cotton," under schedule E of that tariff.

The fabrics in question do not appear to be now, nor ever to have been, known in commerce as "cotton velvets," nor are they specifically designated, under their commercial names, in any schedule of the tariff. Being composed wholly of cotton, and dyed, they fall within schedule C of the tariff of 1857, as "manufactures composed wholly of cotton, which are bleached, printed, painted or dyed," and were properly charged by the Collector with a duty of 24 per cent.

The decision of the Collector is affirmed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.
J. B. BAKER, Esq., Collector, Philadelphia, Penn.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 11, 1857.

SIR: This Department has had under consideration an appeal under the 5th section of the tariff act of March 3, 1857, of Messrs. Stuart & Brother, of Philadelphia, from the decision of the Collector of that port, as to the rate of duty to be assessed on a fabric composed wholly of cotton, and known in commerce as "gingham."

The Collector has assessed the duty on the article in question at the rate of 24 per cent., as embraced within the classification of "all manufactures composed wholly of cotton, which are bleached, printed, painted, or dyed," in schedule C of the tariff of 1857.

The appellants contend that the processes of bleaching and dyeing are performed before the "gingham" is manufactured, and that the fabric does not, therefore, fall within the description of schedule C of the tariff of 1857, but should be classed as a "manufacture composed wholly of cotton not otherwise provided for," in schedule D of that tariff, and be charged with a duty of 19 per cent.

"Ginghams" are not specially named in any schedule of the tariff of 1857.

The terms in schedule C, "all manufactures composed wholly of cotton, which are bleached, printed, painted or dyed," refer to the character of the article at the date of importation into the United States. It is immaterial at what time or in what order, in the course of manufacturing the fabric from the raw material, the processes of bleaching and dying were performed. If, on importation, the article is a bleached, printed, painted or dyed manufacture, consisting wholly of cotton, and not designated in any other schedule of the tariff, it is liable in that classification in schedule C to duty at the rate of 24 per cent.

"Ginghams" being clearly embraced within that description, your decision, charging them with a duty of 24 per cent., under schedule C, is affirmed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.
J. B. BAKER, Esq., Collector, Philadelphia, Penn.

**List of Patents**

*Issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending August 18, 1857, and all bearing that date.*

Zachariah Allen, of Providence, R. I.—For improvement in tubular shafting for mills, &c.

H. H. Baker, of New-Market, N. J.—For improved rotary planing cutters.

Jno. H. Cooper, of Philadelphia, Penn.—For improvement in gas regulators.

Israel Dodenhoff, of Bloomington, Ill.—For improved raking apparatus for harvesters.

Edwd. Dugdale, of Burlington, N. J.—For improvement in grate bars of furnaces.

E. L. Gaylord, of Terrysville, Conn.—For improved machine for bending metal plates.

Sidney Godley, of Lockport, N. Y.—For improvement in cooking stoves.

Chas. S. Goodman, of Washington, D. C.—For improvement in hoops for ladies skirts.

Jared O. M. Ingersoll, of Ithaca, N. Y.—For improvement in manufacturing metal buttons.

Frances H. Jones, of Federalsburg, Md.—For improvement in eye-shading apparatus.

Magnus Kling, of Reading, Penn.—For improvement in percussion powder.

Philo Maltby, of Dayton, O.—For improved machine for dressing saws.

James Mitchell, of Osceola, Iowa.—For improvement in railroad car-brake.

Julius Perry, of Plymouth Hollow, Conn.—For improved machine for bending metal plates.

Jno. C. Schooley, of Cincinnati, O.—For improvement in inhaling apparatus.

Wm. Selpho, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in the construction in artificial hands.

Jno. E. Smith, of Troy, N. Y.—For improvement in telegraphic repeaters.

Edwd. W. Stephens and Richard Jenkins, of Covington, Ky.—For improvement in railroad rail.

P. P. Stewart, of Troy, N. Y.—For improvement in bakers for cooking stoves.

Timothy F. Tait, of Worcester, Mass.—For improved shears for cutting metal.

Jos. V. Tibbetts, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in hot-air registers.

Lauriston Towne, of Providence, R. I.—For improved machine for twisting curb chains.

Daniel Woodbury, of Rochester, N. Y.—For improvement in portable horse powers.

Geo. Wright, of Grafton, Mass.—For improvement in self-acting mules for spinning.

Leo de La Peyrouse, of Paris, France, assignor to Michel [illegible] A. Guiot, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in tanning liquids.

REISSUE.

Jeremiah Carhart, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in reed musical instruments.

**Railroad Accident in Missouri.**

*From the St. Louis Democrat.*

A sad and fearful accident occurred on the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, half a mile east of Bunker Hill, on Saturday night, at 8 o'clock, caused by the washing away of a heavy culvert at the place indicated. The train, consisting of locomotive, baggage-car, one second-class car, and two passenger cars, left Terre Haute at 10½ o'clock on Saturday morning, and proceeded without interruption until the hour named, when, the cars going at the usual speed, and the night being pitchy dark, the engine pitched over the void (where the culvert workshad afforded a safe crossing shortly before,) and struck the opposite side with such tremendous force, that the boiler broke in two halves, and the engine, baggage car, and the second class car were thrown upon each other, and shivered into innumerable pieces. The fireman was instantly killed. He was named Edward Warden, twenty-two years of age, and has relatives living in Lawrenceburg, N. Y. His body was carried to Bunker Hill and left there. The engineer, Wm. Wilcox, was scalded, but not dangerously. He was carried to Litchfield. The baggageman, James King, and conductor George Gantley, both belonging to St. Louis, were slightly injured, and were taken on to St. Louis. A number of the passengers were injured more or less severely, and some of them remained at Bunker Hill, while others were able to proceed to this city, by the next train, which left Terre Haute, at 8:30 on the same day, Saturday. The officers on this train were horrified to discover the awful catastrophe that occurred, and we are told exerted themselves with praiseworthy disregard of their own comfort, for the welfare of the unfortunate sufferers.

NEW PRINCIPLE IN GUNNERY AND PROJECTILES.—We learn that a patent has just been issued to Capt. J. L. McConnell, of Illinois, for an improved new shaped ball, suited to every species of fire-arms, from a pistol to a cannon of the largest size.

The discovery consists in the peculiar formation of the ball, being so made as to give it a spiral motion when fired from a smooth bored gun, the same as it would take if fired from a spiral grooved or rifled barrel.

The inventor discovered that a ball of the exact shape of an egg, thrown with the large end foremost, would keep that position, and would not revolve or turn over in its flight, as the Minié ball, thrown with the small or lightest end forward, is liable to do. He also discovered that, by putting upon a ball of that shape spiral grooves of a peculiar shape and angle, the force of the atmosphere, acting through those spiral grooves when the projectile is put in motion, gives the same a spiral or twisting motion like a rifle ball thrown from a twisting-grooved barrel. The result is that the ball flies upon a straight line, and does not oscillate from side to side, as an ordinary round ball is know to do when thrown from a smooth-bored gun. Thus the certainty of the rifle is attained, at a far greater distance, and with less force applied, than can be attained with a round ball when thrown either from a rifled or smooth-bored gun, of either small arms or cannon.

In this invention the rifle-grooving is upon the ball, and not in the gun, and the spiral motion is communicated to the ball by atmospheric pressure upon its surface, and not by the gun from which it is thrown, as in the ordinary rifle.—*National Intelligencer.*

END OF A FAST YOUNG KENTUCKIAN.—The New-Orleans *Crescent* contains the following sad story:

"We mentioned, about a week ago, that a young man named [illegible], stabbed himself in a house of evil repute on Dryades-street, and had to be taken to Charity Hospital. He died on Saturday, not from the effects of the wound, but from the effects of hard drinking, under the influence of which he inflicted it. His story is a brief one, but a moral might be drawn from it. He was a Kentuckian, only 20 years of age, and came to this city last Winter, full of the youthful appetite for excitement, and with a pocket full of money. He gave himself up to fast living, two items of which, wine and women, brought him down. It is said that from the time of his arrival here to his death he squandered upwards of $30,000. At last, when he became bloated with drink and his money failed, the painted bawd who had helped him on to destruction deserted him, and refused to smile on him more. Exasperated, he drew his knife and attempted to kill her—did wound her slightly—and then attempted to kill himself. The finale we gave at the beginning of this report. Though he exhausted his means here, the luckless young man is said to have still owned property amounting to a fortune in his native State."

**Dreadful Suicide of a Young Girl.**

*From the Philadelphia Eve. Journal, Aug. 18.*

Between seven and eight o'clock this morning, a girl about eighteen years of age committed suicide by throwing herself upon the track of the Germantown Railroad just before the passage of a train. The scene of the tragedy was a few hundred yards below Tioga Station, and near the junction of the Germantown and Norristown branches of the Road.

Our reporter visited the spot just after the occurrence, and made inquiries as to the affair. From the switch-tender at the junction, he ascertained that the girl, about six o'clock in the morning, had come from the direction of the Rising Sun village, and that she had proceeded up the track towards Tioga-street, walking very slowly and deliberately. She was about four feet eight inches in height, and dressed in a dress of chocolate color; she wore a green gingham bonnet, and had on heavy shoes.

From James Hutchins, employed in the neighborhood, further particulars were ascertained. Shortly before seven o'clock he had met the girl at the junction of the two tracks, and had walked beside her for perhaps fifty yards. She appeared thoughtful and quiet, and had evinced but little disposition to converse.

"When will the cars come along?" she asked.

"In a few moments," was the reply, "but you had better go up to Tioga station to get on, as they do not stop here. Are you going to town?"

The girl made no answer, but muttered some words to herself, whose purport the hearer could not understand. He then left her, to pursue his own business, and noticed that she walked up and down the track several times. He saw her no more.

The engineer of the down train which left Germantown at 35 minutes past 7 o'clock, just after the cars had started from Tioga street Station, noticed the girl walking on the rails ahead. He sounded his whistle repeatedly, and she at length passed over to the left hand side of the track apparently to avoid the train. Thinking that all was right, the signal to loosen the brakes was given, and the speed was accelerated. Just before the engine had reached the place where the girl was standing, she either threw or laid herself, with a very quick motion, on the left-hand rail, with her face towards the coming train. In an instant she was struck and partly carried upon the cow-catcher, and partly drawn along, she was borne to the distance of one hundred yards towards the city.

She was then thrown off, and the cars passed by, stopping, however, as soon as possible. There is no doubt but that after the first blow she received she died. For one hundred yards the left rail of the track bears portions of the brains and the body of the unfortunate. Who she is, or what was the cause of the deed, are matters which the Coroner will probably determine in his investigation now about to take place. She was of handsome features and form. The corpse was covered with a quilt, and arranged as decently as possible, to await the arrival of the Coroner.

*From the Bulletin, Wednesday Evening.*

Last evening a man named Miller, residing at Germantown, called upon the Coroner, and identified the body as the remains of his sister, Ann Grace Miller, 22 years of age. She resided with her mother, at Washington-lane and the township line, Germantown. For some time past she had been laboring under a depression of mind, and had left her place of residence yesterday morning, as is supposed, between the hours of two and four o'clock. From a statement previously made, it was evident that suicide had been premeditated, and in the manner in which it occurred.

**A Dull Season on the Lakes.**

*From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

This has, thus far, been a bad season for Buffalo, because it has been a bad season for the profits of lake vessels. We run no hazard of overstating the truth when we say that it has, as yet, been the worst season for those interested in lake navigation that has been known since commerce-bearing vessels were first put afloat on these inland seas. A most intelligent gentleman, intimately connected for the last thirty years with this great interest, and the father of steam navigation on the lakes, told us a few days since that in his opinion the lake shipping this year has not paid running expenses; and, to say nothing of profits, there are no earnings to pay either the interest of the enormous capital invested in lake shipping, or to make good the wear and tear of vessels. Under ordinary circumstances, this would be a proof that too much money had been invested in this branch of business, that the increase of shipping on the lakes had outgrown the development of the West. But this is not so. A condition of things has existed for the last six months which probably will not be repeated within the lifetime of the present generation. We have seen provisions selling at the West, in the heart of the most fertile agricultural region on the globe, at prices nearly as high as they bore in the great cities on the seaboard. In this state of scarcity there could be little movement of freight eastward, for there was but a small surplus to spare. And while the cost of the necessaries of life was so high, the Western farmers were in no condition to buy many goods of the merchant, who, in turn, if a man of prudence, would not bring large stocks from the Atlantic cities. It is easy to understand then why the shipping of the lakes has not thus far, this season, done a remunerative business, and why Buffalo, the principal lake port, has suffered by this depression of the navigation interest.

LAND SURVEYS IN KANSAS AND OREGON.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received from the Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska plats of the retracement of a part of the southern boundary of the Shawnee Indian lands from the point on that line two miles east of the southwest corner of the Shawnee reservation westward to the northwest corner of the Sac and Fox lands, situated in township 15 south, range 13 east, of the sixth principal meridian in Kansas.

Also plats of the resurvey of the southern boundary of the Pottawatomie lands, and the survey of the northern boundary of the Shawnee cession lands in Kansas, beginning from the southeastern corner of the Pottawatomie reservation, and running westward to the northwestern corner of the Shawnee lands on the Smoky Hill Fork, making about sixty miles.

Returns of a diagram of surveys of the public lands in Oregon Territory have been received at the General Land Office, showing the extension of the coast meridian in Oregon through townships twenty and twenty-five south, on the range line between ranges twelve and thirteen west of the Willamette meridian, crossing Umpqua and Coos rivers.—*Union.*


## BUSINESS NOTICES.

FINE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS, FOR MEN AND BOYS. ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, between Grand and Canal sts., Invite the attention of strangers visiting New-York, to their VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING. A. M. & CO. Have on hand, at all times, by continually replenishing from their MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT, one of the LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENTS in the City. They manufacture all their CLOTHING, which enables them to mark their goods AS LOW as any other establishment in the City can sell the same quality; also, to guarantee every garment to be WELL MADE, in every respect. A. M. & CO. is the only firm in the Clothing business that adheres strictly to the ONE PRICE SYSTEM. No deviation can in any instance be made from MARKED PRICES. BOYS' CLOTHING of all kinds, adapted to all ages, from three years upwards. ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway. ALFRED MUNROE, WM. D. ABBATT, M. G. RATHBUN.

SEWING MACHINES.—THREE DIFFERENT KINDS UNDER INJUNCTION!! On the 30th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. SINGER & CO., after due notice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue prohibiting the sale or use of the Hunt & Webster machine, for violating five patents. Also, the Emery, Houghton & Co. machine for infringing two patents, and against the Wilson ten dollar machine for infringing two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines can have no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law to stop using them. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—EXTRACT from a letter from New-Orleans to T. T. TWITTY, Agent for Herring's Patent Champion Safe: "The day after you left we had quite a large fire here. One of the stores destroyed was occupied by Messrs. Elliott & Co. The Herring's Patent Safe which they bought was in the fire several hours, and when opened the books and papers were found to be in a perfect state of preservation. They are well satisfied with it and will want another when they start again. I have let them have our back office until their store is rebuilt, which will be about the 1st of September. Yours, THOMAS TWITTY. New-Orleans, Aug., 1857." S. C. HERRING & Co., manufacturers, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

WATSON'S $10 SEWING MACHINES—ANOTHER INJUNCTION AGAINST THEM.—On the [illegible] day of August instant, the United States Circuit Court for the southern district of New-York granted an injunction in a suit, prosecuted by I. M. Singer & Co. against Watson, Wooster & Co. This injunction absolutely prohibits the defendants and their agents from making, using, selling or advertising for sale the Watson $10 Machine. Newspaper publishers will please take notice of this injunction, and not assist in violating it. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO want a sewing machine [illegible] at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

FINE CUTLERY.—PEN, POCKET AND SPORTING Knives. Also a large variety of choice Razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

THIRD WARD DINING SALOON.—NEIGHBOR, how are the folks? [illegible] CROOK & CO., No. 130 Washington-st.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skilfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

MOSS' ASPHALTIC CEMENT PATENT.—Applied to floors, vaults, cellars, cisterns, reservoirs, aqueducts, &c. &c. to prevent the percolation of water or dampness. By Moss' Asphaltic Cement Co. Office Nos. 33 and 35 Pine-st., rear building, basement No. 1, New-York. A. E. MOSS, Patentee.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, WHICH IN many respects surpass the imported, being furnished with the best quality of goods and contain all the articles necessary for the toilet, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

FANCY HAIR PINS, HEAD ORNAMENTS, &c. &c.—A good variety of new style and colors, black, pink, white, blue, lilac and gilt, just received at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

HAIR DYE!! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!—CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, has the patent, the surest and the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Toupees and Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness, and adaptability to the head. The dye applied in private. Copy the address.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—CARPETING, OIL CLOTHS, curtain goods, &c., selling off at less than cost, at YOUNG & JAYNE'S store, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Franklin-street. The entire stock to be closed out immediately, at great bargains for cash.


## MARRIED.

RICHMOND—MESSROLE.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 15, at the residence of her father, by Rev. Mr. [illegible], Mr. Louis Richmond to Cornelia S., daughter of Abraham Messrole, Esq., all of this City.

GREENFIELD—GREGORSON.—At No. 39 Inverleith-Row, Edinburgh, on Monday, July 27, by Rev. Dr. Muir, of St. Stephen's, Hugh Greenfield, Esq., of London, to Margaret Maxwell Campbell, second daughter of the late John Gregorson, Esq., of Ardtornish, Argyleshire.

## DIED.

AUSTEN.—In this City, Cornelia E. Austen, wife of David Austen, Jr., in the 32d year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 34 West 31st-st., on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WOTHERSPOON.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 18, on board the steamship *Arabia*, on her passage from Liverpool to New-York, Sarah [illegible], widow of the late Mr. Matthew Wotherspoon, of Liverpool. Her friends, and those of her brother-in-law, Mr. George Wotherspoon, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Mark's Church, 10th-st., this day, (Thursday,) Aug. 20, at 4 P. M.

SMITH.—At Jersey City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 19, Benjamin, son of Benj. D. and Mary J. Smith, aged 1 year and 3 months. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. [illegible] Hudson-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

BROWN.—At Bloomingdale, on Wednesday, Aug. 19, Cornelia Elizabeth, infant daughter of Dr. D. T. and Cornelia W. Brown, aged 4 months.

MATTHIAS.—At the Seamen's Retreat, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Aug. 19, Mrs. Sarah Matthias, relict of Rev. John B. Matthias, of the M. E. Church, and mother of Rev. John J. Matthias, Chaplain to the Retreat, aged 89 years. She will be interred at Hempstead, L. I., on Friday, 21st inst; will leave by 10 o'clock cars from the South Ferry.


SEPTEMBER. MRS. STEPHENS' ILLUSTRATED NEW MONTHLY, READY THIS MORNING. Contains A BRILLIANT VARIETY OF CONTENTS AND MRS. STEPHENS' NEW STORY, THE ROYAL SISTERS. For sale everywhere.

BUILDING HARDWARE. A FULL STOCK, IN EVERY VARIETY, AT LOW PRICES, MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 40 John-st., Corner of Dutch.

NECK-TIES AND STOCKS. SMITH & BROUWER, No. [illegible] Vesey-st., New-York. Importers and Manufacturers of Neck Ties and Stocks FOR THE TRADE ONLY. WHOLESALE BUYERS Are invited to examine our Fall styles.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, secured by the celebrated LA BELLE LOCK, WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st.

FEMALE PHYSICIANS—A CRITICISM IN LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Death from Slight Injuries, the "Why and Wherefore," Hold fast to your Business, THE CITY—Gossip of the Week. Somebody once said: "A baby in a home is a well-spring of pleasure." What a mistaken poet! He certainly never heard of "the" baby. The Police; Quarantine; Sleeping Interest; A "Fast" Young Man. The Tomb of John Bunyan; An Irish Female Preacher; Sagacity of the Bear; Wonders of the [illegible]; Secret of the Alchemists; Rights of Married Women in Indiana; Wisconsin and its Resources, etc., etc., in This Week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. [illegible] Newsmen have it.

THE BEST BOOKS TO SELL.—AGENTS, Newsmen and Booksellers will find a quick sale for those new Home-Books, just published: HOW TO WRITE—HOW TO TALK—HOW TO BEHAVE—and HOW TO DO BUSINESS. Price only 30 cents, or the four in paper $1. Complete in one large gilt volume, $1 50, now ready. Try them. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

BIRDS—WITH ENGRAVINGS—THE SECRETARY Bird, Snowy Owl, Kingfisher, Bearded Vulture, the Weaver Bird, Short-Eared Owl, etc., with Portraits and Natural History. [illegible]—Their Culture, Waste Places, Nice Honey [illegible] Fair of American Institute, Big Blackberries, the Berry Trade in New-York, and other matters of interest in This Week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only five cents. Ask your Newsman for a copy.

DAILY ENJOYMENT.—NOTHING CONDUCES more to our daily enjoyment than proper food. Many families have adopted the plan of using freely of WING'S FARINA CRACKERS, instead of the usual amount of heavy, heating food, and the change pleases all. The true Farina Crackers have the name WING stamped on them. These may be procured of the best grocers generally.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE Is the criminal Journal of the United States, and the most interesting paper published. It contains information respecting crime and criminals from all parts of the world. To be had of ROSS & TOUSEY, Wholesale Agents, Nassau st., and at all news depots.


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WIGS! HAIR-DYE!! WIGS!!! BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous dye. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES. Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms No. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, Nos. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

AMITY LODGE, NO. 323, F. A. M.—The members of Amity Lodge are particularly requested to attend the regular communication of the Lodge THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at the room corner of Broome and Crosby sts., as business of importance will be brought before them. By order. HENRY W. TURNER, W. M. JOHN J. TINDALL, Secretary.

THE MANY CURES OF DYSPEPSIA AND kindred diseases performed by the Oxygenated Bitters, after all other remedies have failed, should be sufficient to induce any one suffering from them to [illegible] give the medicine a trial.

FILE FOR SALE.—A COMPLETE BOUND file of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, for the year of 1856. Apply to [illegible], desk this office.

STEAM, STEAM, STEAM.—FOR PRIVATE DWELLINGS.—The public are invited to examine this new plan, which is now being adopted in many of the finest houses in the City. J. W. LANE & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

## AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] NEW THEATER. SPLENDID SUCCESS OF THE GRAND ITALIAN OPERA. FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 21, Signorina FELICITA VESTVALI In her great role of ROMEO. First appearance in New-York of Signor GIANNONI. Signorina Luigia Caranti as ...... Giulietta. First time in five years of Bellini's opera of GUILIETTA E ROMEO.

Romeo ...... Signorina Vestvali
Giulietta ...... Signorina Luigia Caranti
Tebaldo ...... Signor Giannoni
Capellio ...... Signor Coletti
Lorenzo ...... Signor Barattini
[illegible] ...... Conductor.

Box office open Thursday morning, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. [illegible] secured at Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway. Admission to all parts of the house $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Private Boxes, $10 and $15.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER. [illegible] LAST WEEK OF MARSH'S JUVENILES. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Aug. 20, LOAN OF A LOVER. Gertrude, with song ...... Little Mary Marsh. Peter Spyk, with song ...... Master G. W. Marsh. [illegible] THE HAPPY MAN. [illegible] ...... Master Stewart. [illegible] To conclude with the WANDERING MINSTREL. Jem Bags ...... Master G. W. Marsh. [illegible] ...... Miss Louisa. [illegible] ...... Miss Mary Marsh. A GRAND PERFORMANCE SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. THURSDAY, Aug. 20. THE WONDERFUL RAVELS. The inimitable Comic Pantomime of THE MAGIC TRUMPET. With the Great ANTOINE as the Clown. Mme. MONPLAISIR as Genevieve. PROMENADE CONCERT at 7. OVERTURE at 8. GENEVIEVE the SOMNAMBULE. THE MAGIC TRUMPET. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50c. FRIDAY—Signorina Bella in Grand Ballet.

[illegible] PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER. [illegible] Orchestra Chairs [illegible] Private Boxes, Second Circle, [illegible]. THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 20. The entertainments will commence with THE FAST YOUNG MEN OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN. To be followed by WALLACE. To conclude with A HOLE IN THE WALL.

M. VIEUXTEMPS. Mr. ULLMAN respectfully announces that he has made arrangements with M. VIEUXTEMPS for a professional tour through the United States. From the great sensation produced twelve years ago by Mr. Vieuxtemps in the artistical world when at the beginning of his brilliant career, Mr. Ullman confidently expects that the announcement of his approaching visit, at a time when he is universally recognized as the greatest living violinist, will be received with unqualified approbation.

MADAME FREZZOLINI. Mr. Ullman respectfully announces to the public, that by an especial arrangement concluded with Mr. Calzado, the Director of the Italian Opera in Paris, an engagement has been effected with MADAME FREZZOLINI, who will arrive in New-York early in September, on a [illegible] tour of four months' duration through the United States.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!—Those who desire to see the decidedly greatest curiosity of the age, THE "BOGUS BURDELL BABY," now attracting, with its mother, Mrs. Anderson, such extraordinary crowds of people, are informed that it will remain for only A FEW DAYS, and may be seen on the first floor of the Museum TO-DAY (Thursday) Aug. 20, day and evening, [illegible] MRS. CUNNINGHAM. WYMAN, the Wizard, will remain another week, and will perform every AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as every EVENING, at 8 o'clock, his feats in magic, necromancy and ventriloquism, &c. Admission, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 15 cents.

BUCKLEY'S OLYMPIC THEATRE, No. [illegible] Broadway, will open for a regular dramatic Fall season. All persons wishing engagements will please apply immediately at the box-office of the theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock. T. B. JOHNSON, Stage Manager. W. B. Moore, Treasurer.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—THE DEATH OF WILLIAM WOOD.—A meeting of the members of the Library, called by invitation of the Board of Direction, was held at Clinton Hall, Astor Place, on Thursday evening, August 13, 1857, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in relation to the recent bereavement the institution has sustained in the death of WILLIAM WOOD, of Canandaigua, its founder and devoted friend.

Ex-President George C. Wood was called to the chair, and after the usual preliminaries, Messrs. H. L. Pierson, Jr., I. H. Bailey, and S. H. Channing, were appointed a Committee to report suitable resolutions, which they did as follows:

Resolved, That the death of WILLIAM WOOD, of Canandaigua, in whose philanthropic and far-reaching mind the project of founding the Mercantile Library Association of New-York was originally conceived, and who has been, during the thirty-seven years of its existence, one of its most faithful and steadfast friends, is an event calculated to awaken in our hearts emotions of profound sorrow.

Resolved, That we cherish the warmest respect and affection for the memory of the venerable deceased, and recognize in the probity and usefulness which characterized his long and benevolent life, an example worthy the emulation of us, the Merchants' Clerks of New-York, to whom he has been a true friend and benefactor.

After appropriate and feeling remarks from Ex-President R. H. Brown and Isaac H. Bailey, and others, the above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Board of Direction were requested to have the rooms of the Association draped in mourning. The meeting then adjourned.

GEORGE C. WOOD, Chairman.
JOSEPH F. HANFORD, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE XIIITH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at Onderdonk's Hall, corner of Clinton and Grand sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 21, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested. By order of President, EDWARD COLLIN.
BENJAMIN E. DEAN, [illegible] } Secretaries.

NINTH WARD.—THE REGULAR MONTHLY meeting of the Ninth Ward Republican Association will be held at Bleecker Buildings THIS (Thursday) EVENING, the 20th instant, at 8 o'clock. By order. JOHN KEYSER, President. N. D. THAYER, Secretary.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS.—FIRTH, POND & CO., NO. 547 BROADWAY, N. Y. Have on hand and for sale, at the lowest terms, a large assortment of pianos, at all prices, of rich and powerful tone, [illegible] all of our own manufacture and fully warranted [illegible]. SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale or to rent, the rent applied on purchase. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS. This magnificent instrument just introduced by THALBERG, At his "Matinees Musicales," is without a rival for the Church or the Drawing-room. A full assortment on hand, and open to the inspection of the public. BERNARD & FABREQUETTE, Jr., No. 31 Day-st.

SCHUBLE & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE ACTION PIANO FORTES, No. 432 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

RARE CHANCE! GREAT BARGAINS!—[illegible] octave pianos in elegant rosewood cases and warranted, will be sold in order to close an account at [illegible]. Also, 6 fine-toned piano-fortes at [illegible]. Upright pianos at [illegible]. Can be seen at Chambers' Bible House, Astor-place, corner 4th-av. and 8th-st.

WE INVITE PERSONS WHO ARE IN want of a truly durable Piano to call at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., and examine their pianos before purchasing. Their new action and scale make them equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in the world.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the [illegible] first-prize medals [illegible]. No. 84 Walker-st.

AMONG THE BEST PIANOS, HALLET, [illegible]. A fine selection [illegible] second-hand pianos [illegible]. [illegible] BERRY, No. 425 Broadway, [illegible] Marble Building.

[illegible]

A [illegible] ROSEWOOD PIANO [illegible] as the owner [illegible] for the West. Apply to A. WEBBE, No. [illegible] West Broadway, near Canal.

GREEN TURTLE SOUP AND STEAKS will be served up THIS DAY at No. [illegible] accompanied by [illegible]. R. C. MONTGOMERY & H. FERRELL, No. [illegible].

## INSTRUCTION.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Prosperously conducted sixteen years by Messrs. TYLER and AGNEW successively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all its former facilities for education. For catalogues, address C. V. SPEAR, } Principals. J. R. BOYD, }

Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. H. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. R. H. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. P. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND English school, No. 30 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel, will open on Tuesday, September 15, 1857. References in New-York: Rev. H. B. Smith, D. D., Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., Rev. Wm. B. Sprague, D. D., Rev. Abel Stevens, L. L. D., Amos R. Eno, Thomas Tileston, Guillaume Merle, Wilson G. Hunt, John B. Durbrow, Edwin Hoyt, Philip Tillinghast, Jackson Bolton, M. D., Isaac E. Taylor, M. D., John Allen, Ezra P. Davis, Ed. Kelley, Wm. H. Wyckoff, Daniel Drew.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school-rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN, and C. S. FRANCIS.

COUDERT LYCEUM.—UNDER THE DIRECTION of Prof. F. E. MAURICE, graduate of the University of France, No. 25 St. Mark's Place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars with references can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at the office of Messrs. COUDERT, BROTHERS, Nos. 39 and 41 Ann-st.

$1.00.—GENTLEMEN WISHING TO BECOME magnificent business penmen are advised to procure a copy of the "patented self-instructing process," to which a course of Digital Gymnastics has just been added. The means now offered make the acquisition of a splendid command of the pen as simple a transaction as the purchase of one of Genin's hats. Private instruction from 8 to 10 o'clock. P. M. W. S. MACLAURIN, No. 345 Broadway, 3d floor, front room.

A LADY, A MEMBER OF THE EPISCOPAL Church, residing in a delightful and very healthy situation on the Hudson River, desires to take into her family from the middle of September, 8 or 10 young ladies, over 7, who shall receive the care and comforts of [illegible], with a thorough education in English, Music, Drawing and the Languages. Address Mrs. S., Box No. 1,366 Post-Office.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 185 4th-av., on MONDAY, Sept 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be opened for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIVATE French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR A LIMITED number of Boys, at New Rochelle, 19 miles from New-York City via New-Haven Railroad. The 9th term will begin on Sept. 7. If requested, the teacher will call, if the pupil is in the City, and take charge of and return him at the end of the term. The location is healthy and terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE'S French Day and Boarding School, Macdougal-st., corner 8th-st., near 5th-av. Mr. LESPINASSE will be at home on and after MONDAY, 23d. The school will leave Rockaway for New-York, and resume the classes the 1st Sept.

MRS. C. H. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 113 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on TUESDAY, September 1. Mrs. DUREN will be at home on and after August 20, to receive parents and guardians who may desire an interview.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME. PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School hitherto under the charge of Prof. DRISLER will be conducted hereafter (united with his own) by R. P. JENKS, Esq., aided in the English and Junior Departments by W. DRISLER, Esq., at No. 185 4th-av. H. DRISLER, No. 122 West 22d-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—MADAME BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Madame BERGIER will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Aug. 20.

MISS HAINES INFORMS HER FRIENDS AND the public that her school, No. 10 Gramercy-park, (East 20th-st.,) New-York, will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 10. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN boarding and day school, classical and commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 14. Prospectus to be had. Prof. ELI CHARLIER, of Paris.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Grammercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—No. 38 East 35th-st. Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the Fall term of their School will begin on the 15th of September next.

MRS. WHEATON RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her BOARDING and DAY School for Young Ladies, No. 104 2d-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—ASHLAND Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, September 15, at No. 270 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

HUDSON SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys will reopen Sept. 3. Age of admission under 14 years. Circulars at this office or of the Principal Rev. E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 205 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.—Mr. and the Misses AUBERT will open their English and French school on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY INFORM their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 32 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, September 14.

MME. F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 23d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. DIETZ RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that her school will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 32 East 20th-st.

PARISIAN FRENCH.—BY J. DE LAUNAY OF Paris, No. 584 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies, evening for Gentlemen.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 43 East 21st-st.

THE MISSES WALKER'S DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, No. 1 East 33d-st., first house from 5th-av.

## TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN PERFECTLY conversant with the French and Italian languages, some pupils whom he could visit at their own residences, at any hour suiting themselves. Terms moderate. Apply to M. A. GEORGE, No. 440 Broome-st., corner of Broadway. Is permitted to refer, as to character and capability, to Rev. MORGAN DIX, St. Paul's Mission Office; Rev. P. S. WILES, No. 9 18th-st.; Prof. CROSBY, University of New-York; Mr. Wm. DUNLAP NOYES, No. 53 Clinton-place; Mr. B. F. BUTLER, No. 111 Broadway.

TEACHERS PLEASE READ.—THE OWNER of a very thriving boarding school property, situated in the valley of the Housatonic, five hours' ride from New-York, will dispose of said property with the good-will of the school on very reasonable terms. The annual income of the school is over $4,000. The buildings were erected expressly for the purpose; are convenient and ample, affording good accommodations for 40 pupils. Possession given the 1st of October. Address P. W. L., Cornwall, Conn.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, WHO HAS FOR several years taught successfully his native language in this City, is desirous of finding some genteel family (or school,) in the upper part of the City, where he could have his board and lodging in return for French lessons. Unquestionable references will be given. Address Mr. L., care of Rev. A. VERREN, Post-Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION as teacher of Latin, Greek and all the higher Mathematics. He has had a number of years experience in teaching, and can give the best of references. Address C. J. VALATIE, Columbia College, N. Y.

WANTED—A TEACHER FOR A SELECT school in this City, a clerk for a grocery, a clerk for a coal office, 2 porters for stores, 1 housekeeper, 1 steward, one [illegible] to travel with families to Europe and California. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 5 East Broadway.

WANTED—A TEACHER IN A FIRST-CLASS Seminary near the City, a lady as resident teacher of music and French. Personal application to Mrs. [illegible], of Ravenswood, L. I., per Tenth-street Ferry to [illegible].

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS, WITH EXCELLENT City references, situations—one as chambermaid and waitress, who understands her business, will assist with the washing and ironing, wages $6; the other a tidy girl of 14, can do light chamberwork and waiting, mind a baby, or wait on lady and run of errands, wages $4 a month. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED, steady young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or do housework; is an excellent washer and ironer; makes good bread and plain pies, and is kind, industrious and obliging. Wages $6 a month. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a competent and respectable Protestant young man; also as groom, and vegetable gardener; understands the care and management of horses well; is willing to make himself useful about a place; is highly recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman desires a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress. Best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for three days at No. 34 Columbia-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts., in the rear, first floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls, one as good cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waiter, or would take care of children and do plain sewing. Can be seen at their last employer's, No. 16 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and plain sewer, or to do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing. Good reference if required. Call at No. 338 2d-av., between 23d and 22d-sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A GARDENER WANTS A SITUATION, who understands his business thoroughly in that capacity, laying out grounds, attending green-house and grapery, &c.; well acquainted with raising vegetables. Address P. McKENNEY, No. 277 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN 18 years of age, in a hardware house; has been one year in the business; good penman and quick at figures. The best references given. Address G. W. S., Box No. 836 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls; one as cook, the other as seamstress; would be willing to assist in chamberwork and waiting; best of City reference. Apply at No. 126 West 24th-st., 4th floor, back room.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN FROM THE COUNTRY is desirous of getting a situation as assistant book-keeper or entry clerk. Salary not so much an object as to become acquainted with the business. Good reference given. Address INDUSTRY, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, who is a good plain gardener, and can take care of a horse and carriage if required, and can produce good reference. Address D. D., office of this paper.

WANTED.—EMPLOYMENT AS COPYIST, IS desired by a lady, who writes a beautiful and plain hand, and who has had experience both as a teacher and amanuensis. Address J. P. E., office of *Daily Times*.

CHURCH MUSIC.—A FINE INDEPENDENT soprano singer would like a situation in some church in Brooklyn or Williamsburg, at a moderate salary, before moving to Brooklyn; has received $500 salary; can furnish a fine second voice, if desired. Address or call on JAMES & Co., No. 118 William-st., New-York.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1825, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY, TO attend a first-class bakery and confectionery; she must be quick at figures, and write a good hand; one that has lived with her parents preferred, and must bring undoubted testimonials as to character. Address, in handwriting of applicant, W. H. W., this Office.

## BOARDING.

BOARDING.—WANTED IN A RESPECTABLE private family, board for a youth about 16 years of age, whose parents reside in a pleasant town in Connecticut, having good schools and would be willing to exchange board for one or two sons of said family. Address Post-Office, Box No. 352.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING A small family can hear of a desirable opportunity to obtain board in a private family, by addressing E. HAZEN, Box No. 2,281, Post-Office. The house is near Madison-square, and has all conveniences.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family, at No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 21 East 14th-st., near Union Square. Also a single room.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, with a private family, or where but few boarders are taken, in some pleasant locality up town. A comfortable, permanent home is desired, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address N. E., *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. A good house, with modern improvements, in a fine location and neighborhood. References exchanged. No. 40 Concord-st.

ROOMS, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—With or without board, can be obtained at No. 148 Madison-st. Gas, bath, and all conveniences in the house. Also, a seamstress wanted. Apply as above.

TO LET—THREE PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms on second floor, with board, suitable for families or a party of gentlemen, at No. 6 Bond st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife; location desired near Broadway, between 14th and 23d sts. References unexceptionable. Address J. L., office *Daily Times*.

WANTED—BOARD IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family, residing near University-place, for a gentleman and wife. A liberal price will be paid for suitable accommodations. Address B. B., office *Daily Times*.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen, without board, at No. 113 Forsyth-st. References given and required.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT, (Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y. FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

CLAVERACK SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE—Four hours' ride from New-York—Board from $3 to $4 a week. Apply to JOHN W. LYON, Claverack, N. Y.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—One of the oldest Family Newspaper Establishments, outside New-York city, (not denominational) in this State, is offered for sale, with or without the Accounts, together with the Jobbing and other materials attached to the same. It has connected with it perquisites of large yearly value, sufficient of themselves to pay for the entire investment in less than four years, and will be sold at so low a figure as to ensure several hundred per cent profit on outlay. A chance like this occurs but once in an age. Reason for selling: intended removal from the State. Address immediately, Rev. SAMUEL KISSAM, care Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York city.

TO CAPITALISTS—A SPECULATION OF MILLIONS.—The President of the Jefferson City Land Company is at the St. Nicholas, No. 49, and will remain until the 20th inst., (save a few days absence in Boston,) prepared to show capitalists, who may visit him, how a speculation of millions may be made on a small capital. His associates are five—some of them among the first men in the West. They desire to add to the Company a limited number of capitalists in New-York and Boston. Address JAMES B. GARDENHIRE, at this office.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Flour and Feed Store, in a central location, now doing a good business. Horses, wagons and every other article necessary for the business. The store is five stories, with stable for fifteen horses. Rent moderate. Lease ten years. The present owner is about leaving the City. Call or address DAVID C. SEE, No. 10 2d av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE COUNTRY STORE with the goods and fixtures; said store has been occupied by the subscriber for the last twenty years. Any one wishing to engage in said business will find it a very desirable location. RAYNOR & POSTS, Sellport, Suffolk County, L. I.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE IN EXCHANGE for a stock of desirable merchandise, about $7,000 and some cash if required—well suited to city or country trade. A snug place, a few hours' out, preferred. Apply from 10 till 3, at No. 124 William-st., to CHARLES CARTER.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a Ladies' Shoe Store, with a good run of custom; it will be sold low. Possession given immediately. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at No. 376 Broadway.

NEW TRUNK AND CARPET BAG ESTABLISHMENT, corner of Broadway and Murray-st., entrance on Murray-st. A new stock of superior goods to be sold very cheap. WOODRUFF & FINCH.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the quality of the lead to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market. TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

WM. DE LAMANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 622 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including frescoing, encaustic and house painting; also, graining, paper-hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

## HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

THE GREAT WEST.—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale at very low prices lots in the City of Independence on the Missouri River. Situated on the great route to Kansas, the Plains and California, with an elevated and very healthy position on the river; a steady growth in wealth; $1,500,000 of assessed property; a city population of over 4,000; the seat of justice of Jackson County, which numbers 25,000 inhabitants; a city corporation in operation fifteen years; the Pacific Railroad; three banking houses; forty merchants; the various trades and professions; it is now rapidly increasing and is *destined to become one of the large cities of the West*, thus offering unusual advantages to capitalists and emigrants. For further information, apply to A. S. SNELLING & SON, No. 60 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 20 LONDON-TERRACE West 23d-st., is built in the most substantial manner with all the modern improvements; is one of the most desirable locations in the City, and will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMBE, No. 21 East Broadway.

$3,300 OF VALUABLE, IMPROVED and productive real estate, in Brooklyn, E. D., will be exchanged for good Western railroad bonds, stocks or Western lands. Address D., this office, naming the bonds, stock, &c.

$4,650.—A CHEAP HOME IN BROOKLYN—Broadway, only three squares from the Ferry; only $800 cash or security, balance in 5 years. BELL & COE, No. 18 John-st., or S. W. DISBROW, No. 86 South 7th-st., Brooklyn.

NO. 153 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET FOR SALE—A strictly first-class, 4-story brown-stone house, newly painted and frescoed. House 25x50, lot 25x120. Apply at No. 21 Spruce-st.

## HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New-York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 25 Broadway, extending from Broadway 100 feet deep to New-st., 34 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A 3-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brick house, corner South 8th and 9th sts., has an excellent coach-house attached. The building is new and fitted up with all the modern improvements, complete; only 5 minutes' walk from either of the ferries. Inquire of O. V. MERSEOLE, basement Williamsburg City Bank.

TO LET—A MEDIUM-SIZED THREE-STORY and basement stone-front dwelling-house, eligibly situated on 22d-st. Has all the improved modern conveniences and is in perfect order. Possession may be had immediately, and, if the lessee wishes, the furniture may be purchased. Inquire of SIMONSON & DILLINGHAM, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, room No. 9.

TO LET—THE NEW THREE-STORY, HIGH-stoop, full front house, No. 144 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., replete with modern conveniences, or leased to a first-rate tenant. A portion of the Furniture—some new and made to order—may be had at a reduced price. Apply to the owner, on the premises.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE in 4th-st., west of and near Broadway, to a small family only. It has all the modern improvements. Boarding house keepers need not apply. Apply to Dr. BLOIS, at No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 339 BROOME-ST.; IN good order, with all the modern improvements; any part or the whole of the furniture for sale. Can be seen any day after 10 A. M.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of a house in 18th-st., west of 6th-av., suitable for a small respectable family. Rent $250 per annum. Apply at No. 162 4th-st., near 6th-av., in the grocery.

LIVERY STABLE TO LEASE FOR TEN YEARS.—The building is 40x108 feet, will stall 60 horses, carriage and feed stories full size of the building, and each story is well lighted and ventilated, and is not surpassed by any building of the kind in the City. It is located on 32d-st., near 4th-av. and Murray Hill, and in the vicinity of the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad depot, and is believed to be one of the best stands for a first-class stable in the City. Inquire at No. 124 Madison-av.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY a dwelling, situated between 7th and 20th sts. and 2d and 5th avs., west of Broadway preferred. Rent not to exceed $1,200. Address Box No. 1,632, New-York Post-Office.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 2½ miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises are a new carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find conveyances waiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st.; or to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND capital location for a place of entertainment, at Union Hill, Weehawken, N. J., 2 miles from Hoboken, double 3-story frame house, filled in, with piazza, marble mantles, range, &c., out kitchen, workshops, carriage and ice-houses, &c., and about 4 acres in lawn, with noble shade trees and garden, with choice shrubbery, flowers and fruit in great variety. For sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO EXCHANGE—FOR A house and lot in New-York or Brooklyn, a place at Wilbraham, Mass., consisting of a good house, barn and outhouses, with 17 acres of land, well fenced and under cultivation, free from encumbrance. The premises are in the centre of the town directly opposite the Post-Office, and in the immediate neighborhood of two churches, the Wesleyan Academy. Inquire of Dr. GLOVER, No. 4 Ann-st., New-York, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON EAST SIDE of Hudson. House contains 18 rooms, bath, furnace, &c.; good stable; three-fourths of an acre of land; splendid view, and situation very desirable; 12 miles from City Hall. Price $6,500. J. C. SIDNEY, Rural Architect, Engineer and Surveyor, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW ROCHELLE, NEAR THE SOUND—A plot of ground containing about 10 acres, with choice fruit of all kinds, and possessing many advantages as a gentleman's country residence. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to W. H. WHIMSTER, Steamer office, No. 35 Wall-st.

## FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE LOW AND ON ACCOMMODATING terms. It contains 105 acres, 15 of it wood; a thrifty peach orchard of 1,000 trees and upwards; an apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit, quinces, cherries, &c.; a good farm house, barn and out buildings. It is well watered; the soil is a clay loam, well adapted to market gardening or any crops. It is convenient to New-York by steamboat or railroad. For particulars apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A Farm containing 67 acres, about one mile from the Depôt. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and is a very desirable place for a country residence. Inquire of D. B. LOGAN, No. 11 Gold st.

WANTED—A FARM OF FROM 25 TO 100 ACRES, within 50 miles of New-York, near depot or landing, well watered, good fruit, and it must be near good schools (select,) good buildings, free from fever and ague; one having a fine prospect of surrounding country. Address SILAS B. CONDICT, Morristown, N. J.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

AMERICAN HARDWARE WANTED—IN exchange for a neat, well-built frame house, with brick basement, on rear of lot, with garden in front, in a good neighborhood up town. Amount required would be $1,600; balance $1,200, to remain on bond. House pays well, subscriber having other business to attend to, wishes to dispose of it. Address AMERICAN HARDWARE, for one week.

LIGHTNING RODS.—200,000 FEET 7-16TH IN. twisted rod, with glass-ring insulators, points, &c., wholesale, cheap, to close off their stock of this kind of rod. LYON, HILL & GOODNOW, No. 35 John-st.

IRON STOOLS.—TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND iron stools, swivel tops, for sale cheap, at No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer-st.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin. Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

HAMMERED IRON, SWEDES OR PERU—All sizes, delivered at Rome's Point, Albany or New-York. For sale by SALTUS & CO., 7 Beaver-st.

WIRE-GAUZE WINDOW SCREENS—EXECUTED in the highest style of the art. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 100 John-st., New-York.

WIRE SCREEN SIGNS—FOR BANKS, INSURANCE Companies, &c. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 100 John-st.

BRASS, COPPER AND IRON WIRE, AT the lowest prices. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 100 John-st.

## FURNITURE.

HANDSOME FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A suite of new Parlor Furniture, made to order, together with other furniture, will be sold at a reduced price, if applied for immediately, at No. 144 West 15th-st. N. B.—The house, three-story, high stoop, with all modern improvements, is to let.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 48 and 50 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

THE CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY BUSINESS of the late A. E. ROCHEFORT will be continued by the executors as heretofore at the store No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE, LIGHT EXPRESS WAGON, with top, and harness, little used. The horse is sound and kind in harness, and a very good traveler. Can be seen at HENDERSON'S stable, [illegible] Broadway, [illegible].

STEPHEN M. GRISWOLD HAS REMOVED to No. 177 Broadway, where he will carry on the gold pen, gold and silver pen and pencil business, wholesale and retail.

## FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—For the quarter ending 31st July, 1857:

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| For Premiums | $[illegible] |
| For Interest | [illegible] |
| For Annuities | [illegible] 00 |
| Total | $[illegible] |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paid Claims by death and dividends on the same | $61,725 38 | |
| Paid for Surrendered Policies and Dividends, applied to reduction of Premiums | 7,070 88 | |
| Paid Annuities | 246 00 | |
| Paid Commissions | 8,279 98 | |
| Paid Expenses, including Exchange, Postages, Taxes, Medical Examinations, Advertising, Salaries, Stationery, Rent, &c. | 13,466 08 | $[illegible] 17 |
| | | $[illegible] 73 |
| Add: | | |
| Net Assets on hand, per Report of 30th April, 1857 | | $3,[illegible] 79 |
| | | $4,140,[illegible] 52 |

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash on hand and in Bank | $[illegible] 19 |
| Bonds and Mortgages | 4,[illegible] 55 |
| Bills Receivable and due for Fire Insurance | 1,[illegible] 64 |
| Cash deposit for Taxes | 4,[illegible] 41 |
| Amount due from Agents | 15,[illegible] 43—4,140,[illegible] 52 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Policies in force 1st May, 1857 | 10,[illegible] |
| Policies issued during this quarter | [illegible] |
| Total | 10,[illegible] |
| Deduct: Forfeited, expired by deaths and term of limitation, cancelled and surrendered | [illegible] |
| Policies in force 1st August, 1857 | 10,487 |
| of which 3,479 are for life. | |
| Increase of Policies during the quarter | [illegible] |
| Average amount of Insurance for each Policy of increase | 3,[illegible] |

I have examined the above statement, and believe it to be correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

| | |
|---|---|
| FRED. S. WINSTON, | JOHN WADSWORTH, |
| MILLARD FILLMORE, | WM. J. BUNKER, |
| DAVID HOADLEY, | SAM'L M. CORNELL, |
| WILLIAM V. BRADY, | SAMUEL E. SPROULLS, |
| HENRY A. SMYTHE, | JOHN M. STUART, |
| ROBERT H. M'CURDY, | HAMLIN BLAKE, |
| JOHN V. L. PRUYN, | ALFRED EDWARDS, |
| WILLIAM BETTS, | LUCIUS ROBINSON, |
| ISAAC G. PEARSON, | SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, |
| WILLIAM MOORE, | GEORGE S. COE, |
| JOHN H. SWIFT, | CHAS. J. STEDMAN, |
| W. E. DODGE, | CEPHAS H. NORTON, |
| RICHARD PATRICK, | W. K. STRONG, |
| JOSEPH BLUNT, | EZRA WHEELER, |
| NATHANIEL HAYDEN, | WM. H. POPHAM, |
| JONATHAN MILLER, | LYCURGUS EDGERTON |
| ABRAHAM BININGER, | W. SMITH BROWN, |
| JOHN P. YELVERTON, | GEORGE R. CLARK. |

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.
General Agent, HENRY H. HYDE.

NOTICE.
THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO CO. Has been removed to No. 66 William, corner of Cedar-st.

In compliance with the request of some of the holders of the Scrip Stock of the American Guano Company, whom a notice of the call for the second installment had not reached, the Board of Trustees have extended the time for the payment of the same until the 31st inst. NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1857.

FOR SALE—About 700 tons of American Guano, now landing from the ship *Aspasia*. The attention of agriculturists is called to the analysis and statement of Dr. GALE, Chemical examiner of Patents, U. S. Patent Office, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Company, corner William and Cedar sts. NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1857.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT, BANKERS, Late with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., To whom they refer. Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c., negotiate mercantile paper and loans. Interest allowed on deposits. Office, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,700,000.—CITY OF BROOKLYN PERMANENT WATER LOAN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Brooklyn until Thursday, Oct. 1, 1857, for the whole or any part of $1,700,000, of the Permanent Water Loan Six per cent. Bonds of the city of Brooklyn, issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 11, 1857, entitled an act to supply the city of Brooklyn with Water. Said Bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, having twenty-five years to run, with six per cent. interest coupons attached, payable 1st January and 1st July in each year. Each proposal should be sealed up and indorsed, "Proposal for Brooklyn Permanent Water Loan," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to "Board of Water Commissioners, of Brooklyn," at office of CORNING & Co., No. 63 Wall-st., New-York. The bids will be opened publicly, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidder on the day and at the place before-mentioned, at 1 o'clock P. M. The Commissioners are authorized to sell the Bonds without limit as to price, but they reserve the right to reject all proposals which may be in their judgment disadvantageous to the city.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.—Cash for the whole amount offered, or—
Twenty per cent. in cash,
Twenty per cent., payable Nov. 2, 1857.
Twenty per cent., payable Dec. 1, 1857.
Twenty per cent., payable Jan. 2, 1858.
Twenty per cent., payable Feb. 1, 1858.

The purchaser will pay all accrued interest on the Bonds to Oct. 1. The first payment will be reserved as collateral security for the fulfillment of the contracts, and the proportion of Bonds for the same will be delivered at the time of final payment. Six per cent. interest will be charged on deferred payments.

SAMUEL S. POWELL, Mayor.
WILLIAM B. LEWIS, Comptroller.
CRAWFORD C. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOHN H. PRENTICE, Chairman Board of Water Commissioners.
J. CARSON BREVOORT, Secretary Board of Water Commissioners.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz.: 80, 104, 110, 122, 157, 164, 176, 181, 208, 232, 266, 272, 281, 308, 313, 367, 391, 410, 450, 454, 490, 491, (496, 504, 1,290, 1,295, 1,300, 1,315, 1,351, 1,369, 1,373—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each, and 512, 541, 565, 573, 606, 615, 630, 663, 745, 775, 776, 804, 807, 831, 846, 874, 899, 936, 950, 971, 1,000, 1,071, 1,080, 1,087, 1,105, 1,111, 1,112, 1,115, 1,140, 1,147, 1,148, 1,151, 1,191, 1,196, 1,210, 1,216, 1,234, 1,242—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par and accrued interest, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above mentioned numbers will cease on the 1st November next.

JOHN ELIOT THAYER, }
J. M. FORBES, } Trustees.
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN. }

NOTICE.—GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY IN NEW-GRANADA.—Commissioners, well known throughout South America for their reliability, have established themselves in Bogota, capital of the Republic, and in Honda, the most important part of the interior, on the Magdalena River, under the direction of the highly respectable and well-known firm of PEREIRA GAMBA COMACHO ROLDAN & CO.

The copartners of this enterprise will undertake all the business of exchange and are ready to fulfill faithfully every lawful commission in the commercial relations of New-Granada with other civilized nations.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.—WANTED, on Bond and Mortgage, at seven per cent., fifteen to twenty thousand dollars on property worth more than double the amount. Very desirable Insurance business will also be given to the extent of fifty to seventy thousand dollars. Bonds first-class. Address G. D. & L., care VAN VLEEK, READ & DREXEL, Bankers, No. 27 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

AN ARRANGEMENT IS PROPOSED BETWEEN the holders of the second mortgage bonds of the Canandaigua and Elmira (Canandaigua and Corning) railroad and the Company now operating said road. The terms may be learned from Messrs. FOSTER & THOMPSON, No. 65 Wall-st.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 6 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

$10,000, $8,000, $6,000, $5,000, $4,000, $3,000, $2,000, and other sums, to be lent on bond and mortgage for a term of years, on first class New-York and Brooklyn real estate. Apply to R. SALTONSTALL, Broker, No. 53 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

## LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing-cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

WANTED—ONE OF SINGER'S SEWING MAchines; also girls to finish work after the machine. Apply early at No. 96, in the rear of 52d-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 30, 1857.

EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, out of the net earnings for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst., payable to the stock holders or their legal representatives on that day, on the 20th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the 31st day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders, whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of [illegible] to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be closed, at the close of business, on Friday, the 31st day of July, instant, and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD Company, office corner of East 65th-st. and 3d-av.—The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on and after Wednesday, 19th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 3 Broad-st. NEW-YORK, July [illegible], 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, MECHANICS' BANK BUILDING, No. 31 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1857.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of eight (8) per cent. payable on demand. CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Company No. 67 Wall-st. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1857.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 18th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. S. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. [illegible] Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

## INSURANCE.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. CASH CAPITAL, $200,000. Office No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.

DIRECTORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John Rankin, | Samuel P. Holmes, | Anson G. Phelps, |
| Charles Christmas, | George H. Hilery, | Alfred Large, |
| Walter S. Griffith, | J. S. T. Stranahan, | Lowell Holbrook, |
| Robert Boorman, | Samuel Sloan, | Joshua H. Bates, |
| A. B. Strange, | C. B. Caldwell, | W. H. McConnell, |
| James McKaye, | S. Nelson Davis, | Geo. W. Parsons, |
| William L. King, | William A. Kobbe, | George Bulpin, |
| Nathan Lane, | Solomon Freeman, | [illegible] |
| Moses A. Hoppock, | William C. Bowers, | Willard M. Howell, |
| Henry J. Baker, | George Barnes, | William Allen, |
| John Armstrong, | Edward Bridge, | Henry L. Burt, |
| D. R. Stanford, | Andrew Campbell, | W. D. Thompson. |

JOHN RANKIN, President.
WILLIAM MULLIGAN, Secretary.
ALEX WILEY, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings) CASH CAPITAL, $200,000. This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in the City.

DIRECTORS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Joseph Walker, | Joseph Lawrence, | Edward Haight, |
| Wm. F. Mott, | Jas. G. Garner, | Sam. C. Paxson, |
| John Halsey, | Richard P. Bruff, | Wm. Birdsall, |
| Edward Wood, | L. R. Wyman, | Wm. H. Hussey, |
| Robert L. Case, | Edward Willets, | D. Cromwell, Jr., |
| Wm. Dennistoun, | R. J. Dillon, | [illegible] |
| Edwd. Merritt, | John R. Willis, | John R. Weaver, |
| Henry Barrow, | Smith Lawrence, | Elias Cromwell, |
| Geo. L. Griswold, | John Allen, | Meadows Mitchell, |
| E. M. Whitlock, | E. Lind Murray, | Wm. A. Butler, |
| Geo. H. Bryer, | E. W. Corlies, | S. F. Valentine, |
| Charles Ely, | Wm. H. Abbett, | David E. Ketler. |

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 10 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hugh Laing, | D. Henry Haight, | Joseph Lawrence, |
| Charles E. Swords, | Silas Brown, | A. E. Silliman, |
| John Gourlay, | Joseph W. Corlies, | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | Wm. K. Strong, | S. T. Nicoll, |
| John Watson, | Noah S. Hunt, | Thomas Gould, |
| Samuel Willets, | Geo. A. Townsend, | Den A. Cushman, |
| Geo. Griswold, Jr., | Albert Woodruff, | [illegible] |
| J. H. Swan, | J. S. Boyd, | A. K. del Valle, |
| W. T. Smith, | Henry S. Leverich, | Alva B. Ising, |
| Robert M. Bruce, | E. Townsend, | J. H. Holcomb, |
| Cor's W. Lawrence, | John Penfold, | |

JAMES R. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

## BANK NOTICES.

NOTICE.—BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the second installment of $50 per share, on the new or additional capital stock of one million of dollars, will be payable at the Bank on the 1st day of September next, when the scrip certificates of the first installment must be surrendered and cancelled. By order of the Board. WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 433 Grand-st., corner Willett-st. Open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on deposits of $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July, will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

## WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY VERY LOW.—The subscriber, in business in Wall-st., for the last 19 years, is selling all descriptions of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and JEWELRY, at wholesale and retail, at less than the usual prices.

Beautiful enameled watches for ladies.
Splendid enameled and diamond watches for ladies.
Richly engraved watches for ladies.
Fine gold lepine and detached lever watches.
Gold English patent lever and duplex watches.
Fine gold pocket chronometers.
Jules Jurgensen's watches, T. F. Cooper's watches.
Richly engraved case watches for gentlemen, and every style of gold and silver watches made.
All watches warranted to keep correct time; watches exchanged.
Ladies' gold cameo, pearl, carbuncle, mosaic and lava ear-rings, pins and bracelets.
Diamond pins and rings.
Ladies' gold guard chains and chatelaine chains.
Gentlemen's gold guard, fob and vest chains.
Gold fob keys and seals, studs and sleeve buttons.
Finger rings, with stones; seal rings.
Plain gold rings; pure gold wedding rings.
Gold spectacles, gold eye glasses, gold thimbles, gold pens and pencils.
Gold lockets, for daguerreotypes or hair; gentlemen's breastpins.
Silver spoons and forks; silver [illegible] and fruit knives. GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—TO THE TRADE.—These watches are made by the aid of new and original machinery and tools expressly designed to combine, with a low price, a fine, substantial and correct time-keeper. The movements are new, simple and beautiful in plan and construction, remarkably easy of repair, and have been pronounced by the ablest chronometer and watchmakers to be faultless in principle and quality, and by all who have used them to be reliable time-keepers. Each watch is engraved "Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham, Mass.," and is accompanied by a certificate of genuineness and perpetual warranty over our written signature.

We ask no more to buy these watches simply because they are of American manufacture. We ask only that this fact shall not be permitted to exclude them from consideration. We claim that watches equal in quality and merit cannot be obtained as cheap in Europe, and we ask our countrymen to give them a trial under our warranty.

Orders or inquiries may be addressed to us directly, or to any of the undermentioned firms, who are Agents for the sale of our goods in New-York, viz.:
Messrs. COOPER & FELLOWS, No. 11 Maiden-lane;
Messrs. FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane;
Messrs. PLATT & BROTHER, No. 20 Maiden-lane;
and Messrs. ROBBINS & APPLETON, No. 15 Maiden-lane, who are Agents also for the transaction of our general business. APPLETON, TRACY & CO., Successors to the Boston Watch Company. Boston Watch Factory, Waltham, Mass., July, 1857.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $[illegible] to $100.
Gold Hunting full-jeweled English Lever Watches, from $[illegible] to $200.
We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.
We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market. We will case no Watches in unit cases.
Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.
We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

## STATIONERY.

PRINTING BY STEAM. COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y. J. & H. HASBROUCK, PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS and STATIONERS. All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 8 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied. We offer the largest assortment of Blank and [illegible] stationery, [illegible]. Our printing-office and bindery, complete with new type, steam-power, &c., enables us to execute work in best style at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, stationers and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

## AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

J. R. HAYES, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS &c. &c.

RANGE & CO., No. 65 Nassau-st., will sell a very fine assortment of part of eight elegantly carved and richly covered rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel, plush and hair cloth, splendid sofas, ottomans, lounges, settees, rocking and other chairs, elegant richly carved, with mirror back and front,) sideboards, bookcases, book and corner stands, &c., &c.

Also, bedroom carved suites in various colors, in walnut, wardrobes, bureaus, commodes, beds, bedsteads, mattresses, pillows, &c., &c.

In addition to the above, at the same time and place, elegant mirror mantels, square and oval, plate, tap and pier glasses, &c.

Also, China, cutlery, crockery, silver-plated ware, glassware, &c.

Also, a valuable collection of paintings, by eminent artists, in oil, water, &c., &c.

A portion of the above is the property of a gentleman recently deceased, and removed for convenience of sale, and is in every respect deserving the attention of buyers.

Catalogues can be had early on the morning of sale.

F. COLYER, Auctioneer.

CARPETS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GAS FIXTURES, &c.—THIS DAY, Thursday, Aug. 20, at half o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 19 Pearl-st., and No. 21 Anne-st., a very large assortment of fashionable and seasonable furniture for families and cabinet trade, comprising, in part, rosewood and mahogany horsehair parlor suites, in brocatel, plain and cloth; sofas, marble-top centre, card and oval tables, large and small French plate mirrors, suitable for parlors and large halls; bedroom suites, bureaus in rosewood and mahogany; hair and other mattresses, carpets and oil cloths, 100 Boston rockers, 100 white chairs, mahogany Voltaire chairs, office desks, two second hand pianos, fortes, &c., very superior power press. Sale will be a bonanza; rain or shine.

JOHN B. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—TRADE SALE.—JOHN A. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, 20th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 210 Pearl-st., at 4 [illegible] of assorted hardware. Also, 1 cask [illegible] gross, 8 cases hooks and eyes, and rivets, assorted sizes; 1 cases white cutlery, 2 do. brass blake, steel fire, 1 do. double and single iron hoes; also, part of a miscellaneous goods; also, on the premises, 60 [illegible] on the morning of sale.

JOHN E. HERMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, AUG. 21, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., at the store of Wright, Hough and Pond-sts., Brooklyn, Mahogany Furniture—Sofas, settees, mahogany sofas, tête à têtes, chairs, tables, bedsteads, bureaus, bedstead, feather beds, crockery, assorted clocks, &c.

Also, the balance of stock of a fancy store, show cases, &c.

E. B. HOWES, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.—FINE PAIR OF BLACK HAWK Horses, well matched, and 4 years old, sound and kind, and great bargains will be sold at auction, by E. SCHENCK, Sheriff, Nassau and Liberty sts., on THURSDAY AUG. 20, at 11 o'clock P. M. Also, a good rockaway and double set harness.

E. B. HOWES, Auctioneer.

BY E. B. HOWES & CO.—ON THURSDAY, Aug. 20, 1857, at 10 o'clock, at our store No. 38 Cedar-st., by order of the mortgagee, the stock of a manufacturer of silk, and warranted as per sample. Must be sold without reserve to close an invoice.

HORICON HOUSE, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.—AUCTION SALE.—Will be sold, at auction on the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, this beautifully located hotel, and farm attached, known as the United States Hotel, Lake George.

Also, a portion of large vine lots, beautifully located, in natural grove, convenient to the hotel, and commanding the most extensive views of the lake and surrounding country.

Many of the guests may be seen and had at the United States, Saratoga; American Hotel, and Congress and Union Halls, Saratoga; at the Pavilion, Ticonderoga; and the principal hotels on Lake Champlain; also, at the Fort William Henry Hotel and Lake House, Lake George.

Mr. P. G. CROSBY, now on the premises, will, at all times, point out, to any one wishing to purchase lots, the most desirable sites, giving the boundaries and numbers, and the terms, which will be liberal, made known at the time of sale.

LAKE GEORGE, Aug. 8, 1857.

## PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, New-York, Aug. 14, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the completion of the Embankments of the new Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct, will be received until the 26th inst., at noon, when the proposals will be opened.

NOTICE.—The quantities heretofore advertised as the estimated amount of work to be done in the building of the new Grand Reservoir, not being considered sufficiently explicit, the Board have concluded to postpone the opening until 12 M., on the 26th inst., and hereby readvertise the work, and state the following as the approximate quantities on which the bids will be tested:

[illegible] cubic yards of earth excavation, as follows, viz.: [illegible] cubic yards of soil and other material, not suitable for the construction of embankment, to be placed in spoil bank, within the space mentioned in specification (1); of which [illegible] cubic yards will be placed on the outer slopes of the banks, and [illegible] cubic yards of excavation from the puddle ditches to be placed in embankment or spoil bank; [illegible] cubic yards of excavation from the puddle trench.

[illegible] cubic yards of rock excavation.

[illegible] cubic yards of puddle in the ditches and embankment.

A [illegible] cubic yards of embankment, exclusive of the puddle bank.

[illegible] cubic yards of broken stone lining of inner slopes.

[illegible] cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.

[illegible] cubic yards of coping in wall.

[illegible] cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.

[illegible] cubic yards of concrete on the middle bank.

[illegible] (superficial measure) of sheet piling.

If the lowest bidder refuses or omit to accept the work awarded to him, within ten days after giving notice of the award, the contract will be readvertised for not less than ten days, and sold.

Maps and specifications are ready for examination at this office.

The Board will be ready to let the masonry for the gate houses and pipe chambers appurtenant to the Reservoir, and also for the Aqueduct connecting it with the main work, in a short time. Due notice of this letting will be given.

Approved specifications are now ready for delivery.

Proposals for the embankment apply to GEORGE S. GREENE, Engineer in charge of the work.

M. VAN SCHAICK, President, } Croton
THEO. R. DE FOREST, Act'g Comm'r, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer. } Board.

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, No. 19 Grand-st., next, at noon, to furnish Ward School No. 32, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, with school furniture, according to the plans and specifications on file in the office of the said Clerk, corner of Grand and Elm sts.

JAMES DAVIS, D. RADLIER, H. H. GREGORY. } Committee.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, New-York, Aug. 6, 1857.

NEW GRAND RESERVOIR.—NOTICE TO BIDDERS.—The blank forms of proposals are now ready for delivery. Two sureties will be required, each of whom must be worth the amount of $10,000 before a Judge of any Court of Record in this County.

M. VAN SCHAICK, } Croton
THEO. R. DE FOREST, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm name of GABAUDAN & HILL, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

A. W. GABAUDAN is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm and to use the firm name for that purpose.

ARTHUR W. GABAUDAN. JOHN E. HILL.

New-York, Aug. 19, 1857.

The business of the late firm of GABAUDAN & HILL will be continued at the same place by the undersigned.

A. W. GABAUDAN, No. 42 Maiden-lane.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the firm of MOSES & ALLEN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by M. G. MOYES.

New-York, Aug. 19, 1857. MOSES G. MOYES. WM. B. ALLEN.

M. G. MOYES will continue the Produce Commission Business upon his own account at No. 5 South-st.

New-York, Aug. 19, 1857. M. G. MOYES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BORDEN & HARBOCK is this day dissolved by mutual consent; Mr. William Borden retiring therefrom. The business will be continued by the undersigned on his own account. J. A. H. HARBOCK.

New-York, Aug. 3, 1857. Stationery Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st.

## FOR AUSTRALIA.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, KANGAROO LINE. PACKET FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

Clipper ship WAVERLEY, Clarke, Commander, will be the only ship leaving in August. Has elegant accommodations for first and second cabin passengers. Apply on board, Pier No. 10 East River, or to

MALLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 128 Walker-st., or to
GOODHUE, ARNELL & ELLIOT, No. 108 Pearl-st.

## RAILROADS.

GREAT ARRAMAGAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 152 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest. Via Dunkirk and Buffalo.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Office No. 115 Broadway, New-York. Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 8:00 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 9:40 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 2:30 P. M. from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 6:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.

Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These express trains connect at Elmira with the Express Mail Train and Express Pacific Railroad, for Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge; with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse, at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HORACE RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1857.

Trains will leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

6:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, &c.

8:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Mansfield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

*2:00 P. M.—Milerton Train, stopping at all stations.

3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

9:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

1:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

GENERAL TRANSPORTATION OFFICE, Aug. 17, 1857.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—UPTO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT.—The late obstruction in the track of the road at Rocky Point Tunnel, 40 miles from Wheeling, having interrupted the passage of freight cars on that part of the line, a new and solid railroad track has been built over the Tunnel Hill, upon which freight of all kinds will from this day be promptly carried, without change of cars, whenever the track in the tunnel may be impassable, during the work of arching, which is now being rapidly done.

J. S. WOODRUFF, Master of Transportation.
L. S. GORDON, General Freight Agent.

For information [illegible] and passengers from New-York to all points West, apply at the Company's Office, No. 2 Broadway, corner of Dey-st.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing May 16, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from foot of Chambers-st. (with the Hyperion and Blue Mountain Railroad, for Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse, at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

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HORACE RAMSDELL, President.

## STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL; THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE. FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Flushing at 6 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.

Leave College Point at 6:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.

Returning—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide. Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

| | Cabin. | Deck. | | Cabin. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | $4 00 | $2 50 | Hartford | $1 25 | $1 00 |
| Worcester | 1 50 | 1 25 | Lowell | 2 00 | 1 50 |
| Providence | 3 00 | 2 00 | Stonington | 1 00 | |
| Fitchburg | 1 50 | | New-London or Norwich | 1 00 | 1 00 |

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariff, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, John Borden, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

| Leave New-York: | | Leave Red Bank: | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wednesday, Aug. 19, | 5 P. M. | Thursday, Aug. 20, | 7 A. M. |
| Thursday, Aug. 20, | 2½ P. M. | Friday, Aug. 21, | 7 A. M. |
| Friday, Aug. 21, | 2½ P. M. | Saturday, Aug. 22, | 6½ A. M. |
| Saturday, Aug. 22, | 4½ P. M. | Saturday, Aug. 22, | 8 P. M. |
| Sunday, Aug. 23, | 8 A. M. | | |

Knox's Express by this boat. Stages to all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. Andrew Shive, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Annet-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¼ and 3¼ P. M.; Spring-st. at 9¾ A. M., and 12¼ and 3¼ P. M.; Pier No. 8 North River at 10 A. M. and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island last trip, at 6 P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a ticket will be given. Half fare for children.

No freight taken on this boat.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—ARRIVING IN TIME to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare 50 cents. The new and superior steamer BRIDGEPORT, Capt. Charles Weeks, will leave from East River steamboat place, Peck-slip, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. Freight taken. Returning, leaves Bridgeport every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 5:45, on the arrival of the New-Haven train. For further information, inquire of GEO. W. CORLISS, No. 280 Pearl-st.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT.—Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. Chas. Dearing, will leave New-York from Pier No. 2, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Fare between New-York and Boston.....$3 50
Fare to Newport.....1 50

W. H. SYRAM, Agent on the Wharf.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare 75 cents. Landing at Cornwall, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The splendid THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. Ayscough, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3:30 o'clock on and after Monday, Aug. 17; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6¼, and Newburg 7½ A. M.

MORNING BOAT FOR TRESKILL AND Milton Stop, making the usual landings on the river. The splendid steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. Bennet, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, at 6 A. M., saturday, will leave Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER BROADWAY will leave the pier foot of Jay-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., making the usual landings.

ARRENNIA—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Leaks made tight, and painted with the patent Common Roof Paint. 1 cent per square foot; warranted for three years. Apply at No. 250 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

## FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Edwards.
The BALTIC, Capt. Joseph Comstock.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, preference has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unrivalled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $100; second do., $60. Excursion use of extra state rooms, $200. From Liverpool to New-York, $80 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | | FROM LIVERPOOL. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday, June 20 | 1857 | Wednesday, June 24 | 1857 |
| Saturday, July 4 | 1857 | Wednesday, July 8 | 1857 |
| Saturday, July 18 | 1857 | Wednesday, July 22 | 1857 |
| Saturday, Aug. 1 | 1857 | Wednesday, Aug. 5 | 1857 |
| Saturday, Aug. 15 | 1857 | Wednesday, Aug. 19 | 1857 |
| Saturday, Sept. 12 | 1857 | Wednesday, Sept. 16 | 1857 |
| Saturday, Sept. 26 | 1857 | Wednesday, Sept. 30 | 1857 |
| Saturday, Oct. 10 | 1857 | Wednesday, Oct. 14 | 1857 |
| Saturday, Oct. 24 | 1857 | Wednesday, Oct. 28 | 1857 |
| Saturday, Nov. 7 | 1857 | Wednesday, Nov. 11 | 1857 |
| Saturday, Nov. 21 | 1857 | Wednesday, Nov. 25 | 1857 |
| Saturday, Dec. 5 | 1857 | Wednesday, Dec. 9 | 1857 |
| | | Wednesday, Dec. 24 | 1857 |

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
BERNARD, REDMAND & CO., No. 37 Austin Friars, London.
E. G. WALNWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be responsible for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND ANTWERP.—The splendid and powerful new iron steamship LEOPOLD I, A. Michel, Commander, will depart for Antwerp, calling at Southampton, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, from Pier No. 20, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, INCLUDING PROVISIONS.

In First Cabin.....$80
In Second Cabin.....50
In Steerage.....30

This steamship has five water-tight compartments, and carries an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, apply to AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.

Certificates of passage will be issued here to parties who are desirous of bringing out their friends at the following rates:

In First Cabin.....$100
In Second Cabin.....50
In Steerage, Main Deck.....40
In Steerage, Orlop Deck.....35

FOR BREMEN DIRECT.—PRICE OF PASSAGE: first cabin, $80; second, $60; steerage, $30.—The first-class paddle wheel steamship ERICSSON, A. B. Lowman, Commander, having been employed during the last fifteen months in the Collins United States Mail Line from New-York to Liverpool, where she has established her reputation as one of the safest and most comfortable of ocean steamers, will now be placed upon the route to Bremen. Her sailing days for the present season will be:

| FROM NEW-YORK. | | FROM BREMEN. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| WEDNESDAY | Sept. 2 | SATURDAY | Oct. 17 |
| WEDNESDAY | Nov. 14 | SATURDAY | Dec. 12. |

This ship has four water-tight compartments, which completely inclose the engines. Only a limited number of steerage passengers will be taken. For freight or passage, apply to C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st.; or to DUNHAM & CO., 19 William-st., corner Beaver-st.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship ARDENNE, 3,200 tons, Edward Higgins, Commander, will sail

| From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE. | From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK. |
|---|---|
| Saturday.....Sept. 12 | Saturday.....Oct. 3 |
| Saturday.....Oct. 24 | Saturday.....Nov. 14 |

Price of passage, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 8 Bowling Green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by enclosure of postage stamps if from other cities) will be received at No. 8 Bowling Green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock of the morning of sailing.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. Wotton, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 47, North River, foot of Rock-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$120; Second Cabin.....$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments in closing the engines, so that in case of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked below. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 19.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO EUROPE.—First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $50. In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAIL, viz:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE. | Bremen for Southampton. | Havre and Southampton for New-York. |
|---|---|---|
| ARIEL | Saty., Sept. 5 | Wed., Sept. 9 |
| NORTH STAR, Sat., Sept. 5 | Saty., Oct. 3 | Wed., Oct. 7 |
| ARIEL | Saty., Oct. 31 | Wed., Nov. 4 |

These steamships touch at Havre.

Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 8 Bowling Green, New-York.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—Staten Island Ferry.) Seven miles for six cents. The Staten Island ferry boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD leave every hour from the foot of Whitehall-st. (between the Battery and South Ferry,) from 5 A. M. till 7 P. M., and on Sundays every half hour until 7 P. M. Landing at Quarantine, Stapleton and Vanderbilt's Landing. This sail on the Bay affords the finest view in the world.

## FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE Steamer PARKER, Capt. Charles Parrish, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 12, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. The passage to the south will proceed without delay by the great mail route to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travellers will find this the shortest, cheapest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk $5, Petersburg $10, Richmond, $10. Passage paid office, Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 76 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. Foster, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 4 o'clock P. M. Positively. For freight apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 10 Broadway. The steamship SOUTHERNER, J. H. Murray, Commander, will follow on the 29th, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26. The favorite steamship CAROLINA makes regular connections at the various landings on the St. John's River, Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York, and leaving Charleston every Tuesday. Through tickets to Jacksonville, $25; to Florida, $30.

ROSENFIELD'S PATENT PORTABLE QUILL FOUNTAIN PEN.—Now for sale at No. 178 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

## MEDICAL.

A FALSE THEORY EXPOSED: THE MARRIED WOMAN'S SCIENCE REVEALED.

Mankind have long been engaged in darkness as regards the mysteries of conception, and of deriving a truthful solution of its power over disease, and its proper use in the treatment of the sick.

Medicine, as practised by the regular faculty, is a delusion—a bundle of improbabilities and uncertainties. There is nothing in its theories on which the physician can rely as certain or fixed; the results obtained from its prescriptions are doubtful, and in most cases unsatisfactory.

It is a solemn and startling fact, that three-fourths of those who have departed this life "died of time," or, to classes, but to the injudicious application of the ambiguous and uncertain theory, as practised by the regular faculty.

We have proved the utter falsity of the regular theories of medicine, and the great uncertainty and danger of the H. R. R. over and over again; for, in a thousand cases, where the regular physicians have given up their patients as hopeless, and had to encounter death, we have, at the time to only a few short hours, that their victims had to live, Radway's Ready Relief, Regulators or Resolvent, the same may have been, has restored those dying patients to perfect life and health.

In the treatment of the sick by the R. R. R. remedies there is nothing left to chance or uncertainties, for these medicines are composed as to possess fixed and positive powers, founded on principles as immutable in their power over disease, as the laws of gravitation over the earth. This, therefore, invariable for these remedies to fail in removing from the human system the difficulty for which they may be given, instead of restoring the sufferer's system to its normal condition of health.

This is truth; this is the truth which the inventor of Radway's Ready Relief, for the moment this remedy is applied to the part or parts of the body tortured with pain, is relieved with inflammation, all pain and uneasiness ceases, and the crippled, lame and wounded limb becomes lively and with renewed strength. Scarcely the Resolvent. The most repulsive sores, ulcers, humors, and the most obstinate of chronic diseases quickly become cleansed after a few doses is taken.

In cases of dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, derangements of the liver, congestions, palpitation of the heart, Radway's Regulators are the form of Pills, can be used, necessary, as a gentle and certain corrector and regulator of these difficulties. In cases of temporary constipation, or derangement of the stomach or bowels, a dose of Radway's Regulators will instantly relieve the pains and distress, remove the difficulty, and restore a regular action to the liver, stomach, bowels and other organs—they neither irritate, inflame, sicken or weaken the patient, and the evacuations are natural, without prostrating the system as cathartics do.

These remedies are the only ones that have reduced the hygienic principle to the fixity of a mathematical demonstration—invariable in all cases, and proceeding on a settled routine. They, and they alone, have imparted to the incongruous experience and repugnant practice of the so-called "regular faculty," the precision and invariability which have constituted in the requirements of a science. Taking the human body as the symbol, and health as its normal condition, they proceed by fixed rules to eliminate all extraneous and deleterious particles, and thus restore the constitution to its integrity, by the expulsion of those local or organic irregularities which vitiate the soundness of the whole.

DANGEROUS DISEASES.

In Cholera, Yellow Fever, Ship Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Typhus and Typhoid Fever, and all malignant and malarious Fevers—Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators are not only positive outwives, but certain preventives.

Not only in the milder latitudes of the North have these Remedies cured the patients of these terrible malady, but under the burning suns of the tropics, where in the wildest and most violent delirium, they scourged the people as a pestilence. With these Remedies you need not fear exposure to any contagious disease or infectious malady.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

All diseases that have become constitutional in the system, called chronic or constitutional, Radway's Resolvent, aided by the Relief and Regulators, will remove. Scrofula, Syphilis, Bronchitis, Ulcers, Sores, Fever Sores, Humors, Salt Rheum, and all skin diseases will quickly yield to this powerful remedy.

The use of the Resolvent will, in a few weeks, entirely change the whole condition of the body, so that no matter how many generations you have derived your title to the diseases established in your bodies, Radway's Resolvent will remove it, and give to you what your forefathers were unable to—a pure and healthy body—free from disease.

COMMON DISEASES.

All diseases prevalent at this season of the year, caused by derangements of the organs of the system, such as changes of weather, heat and cold, disturbed circulation of the blood, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tic Doloureux, Bowel Complaints, Fever and Ague, Head

## RECRUITING FOR THE BRITISH ARMY.

### Indignation Meeting of the British German Legion.

### Sufferings at the Hands of Perfidious Albion.

An interesting meeting was held last evening in a lager bier saloon at No. 19 Chambers-street. It was a meeting of the German residents of this City who had served in the British German Legion during the war with Russia, and who having been at that time, as they alleged, grossly deceived, wished to put a stop to the enlistments now going on in this City for the British army. At the hour appointed for the meeting 50 persons were assembled, men in the prime of life, whose stalwart forms and sunburnt faces told of service. They appeared to be men of intelligence. Several wore the uniform of the United States Infantry, a large number of the returned Legionaries having subsequently enlisted in the American Army. The meeting was called to order soon after 8 o'clock by Mr. Gerhard A. Heynold, formerly drill instructor in the Legion.

He spoke in strong language of the conduct of England, and of the deceptions practiced upon the men who had been enlisted.

The meeting having thus been opened, Mr. [illegible] was chosen President, and Mr. [illegible] Secretary. Mr. Heynold continued his address. He stated that the agents and officials, and even the Consuls and Ministers of the British Government, had held out promises of $30 per month pay, and all provisions and clothes to be furnished free. But this liberal pay had not induced all of them to enlist. Many did so from hatred to Russia, especially the many Hungarians who had already fought against that country.

They were enlisted in New-York, Philadelphia and other cities, and were thence taken to Boston. There already the promised pay was reduced to $15, and when they got to Halifax, this was further reduced to $8. And finally when they reached Melville Island, they were told that out of these miserable wages they must pay for their own clothes. Even the six pounds sterling which had been promised them as bounty money, was here reduced to three, and in some cases to one. Some of the Germans wrote to the authorities at Washington, claiming their protection. An English sergeant, named [illegible], who had since fallen fighting for Walker in Nicaragua, translated the appeal, and it was safely sent. But General Pierce's Government took no notice of it.

Finally they were taken to England, where they were treated in a still more brutal manner. He (Mr. H.) had seen the main body of the German Legion before the others, for he had been taken to it, bound hand and foot, to be tried by a court martial for mutiny. When Corporal [illegible] collected signatures to a complaint against their treatment, what did he receive? Fifty lashes on the bare back! And the color sergeant who complained openly, was transported for four years. Their Colonel was triumphantly acquitted, when almost every man in the regiment had complained against him. In the Fourth Regiment, a Captain [illegible] was complained of by his men for embezzling the funds of the Company. He was acquitted, but the complainants had their heads shaved and then sent to the treadmill.

He himself had heard one of their captains, [illegible], tell the corporal who was whipping some of the men, "Lay on hard, you s—n of a b—h, or I'll give you the same!" The men themselves were good, they were experienced soldiers, but the English whom they met were cowards. At Aldershot, when the German Legion mutinied, a British regiment fled from a hundred of the legionaries.

It had become his object in life to defeat the British Government in its plans in deceiving any more of his countrymen, and he begged those who had experienced like him its cruelties, to aid him in this endeavor. Wherever they found an English enlisting agent, they must denounce him to the officers of the law, and if this did not avail, they must take his punishment into their own hands. Two agents were already at work in this City, and another one had applied for employment. These they must keep a watch on.

Mr. Meyer (whom those present said had been the [illegible] paymaster of the legion) said that he had been enlisted by a Major Wimm. He had been promised high pay, and when he reached Nova Scotia, they were informed that for six weeks they were recruits, and would not receive the promised pay until the end of that period.

The time having elapsed, and they unanimously having demanded the fulfillment of their engagements, Major Wimm ran to the Governor and told him that there was a mutiny on Melville Island. The Governor, taking with him the 76th Regiment, repaired thither, and told the men that they must take whatever pay was given them, or he would decimate them as he had already done one mutinous regiment. In England, their complaints were likewise without avail, their Colonel, Kinloch, their General, Lawrence, refused to hear them. These facts should be stated everywhere, and the Germans should be prevented from enlisting under a Government which was guilty of such atrocities.

Mr. Baalch advocated the formation of an association of those who had served in the Legion. He also thought that if any men were now enlisting for the British Army, the vigilant Marshal Rynders should be informed of the fact.

The following resolutions were then passed:

*Whereas*, We, German adopted citizens of the United States, enticed, as members of the German Legion, into the British service, by reason of the promise by the British Government of an honorable position and pay; and because we had reason to hope, through the subjugation of Russia, to see Liberty prosper in Europe; and

*Whereas*, England, by the most scandalous treatment and non-fulfillment of its contract with us, has in every way deceived us; and

*Whereas*, It is against the honor and dignity of every German to assist in the subjugation of any people struggling for Liberty—

*Resolved*, That we request our German brethren in the United States who served with us in the Legion during the war, to brand as far as possible the conduct of England toward us, by circulating a true account of the wrongs and insults which we have suffered.

*And Secondly*, To extend to all Germans in the United States a warning not to trust in any inducements which may be held out to enter into the service of Great Britain.

*And Thirdly*, To warn all Germans against enlisting as mercenaries in the armies of England, for service in India, for the purpose of suppressing the efforts of a people struggling for Liberty.

Thereupon the meeting, which was very enthusiastic, adjourned until Monday next. It was stated that one of the soldiers present, Mr. F. Meyer, who was sergeant in the German Legion, received, while at Thorncliff, permission for his family to follow him from America; they arrived while they were stationed in Aldershot. Notwithstanding there were several empty barracks, permission was not accorded to the woman and her children to occupy one of them. They passed forty-two hours with Mr. M. in the water-room; at last he resolved to appeal to the general of the brigade. He did so, and for an answer was put under arrest, while his wife and children wandered about without any shelter. Afterwards, when he was free again, by the benevolence of the keeper of a reading-room, permission was granted to the family to stay in it over night, Meyer furnishing his own straw-bed for them to sleep on. In the day time they still had no shelter. In the English army fifteen privates of every company are allowed to have their wives with them. Meyer was the only one to whom this permission was accorded in his company, and although holy promises had been made to them all that they should have all the privileges of British soldiers, he and his wife were treated in this shameful manner.

A Row-Boat Run Over—A Young Man Drowned.—A small row-boat was run over by a barge, Tuesday evening, on the Hudson River, between Carmansville and Fort Lee, and one of two young men who were in the row-boat is supposed to be drowned. Two young men named Henry Bollinson and Jacob Fritz started from Carmansville, it appears, about 9 o'clock [illegible] evening, in a row-boat, intending to proceed to Fort Lee on the opposite side of the river, for the purpose of attending a party. Having reached nearly the middle of the river, they saw a steamboat approaching, headed for New-York, and endeavored to pass in front of it, but seeing the steamboat too close upon them they gave up the attempt. As soon as the steamboat had passed they resumed rowing, when suddenly they heard a voice calling to them to look out or they would get run over. [illegible] did not stop, but as Mr. Bollinson has not since reported himself either at Fort Lee or Carmansville, his friends feel assured that he must have been drowned. The discovery of his hat this morning in the river, and some oars belonging to the row-boat confirm this conviction.

Bollinson belongs to this City, where his friends reside. He was head clerk in the sugar establishment of Forbes & Lambert. He was boarding at the German House, Carmansville. He was a great favorite with those that knew him.

Unclaimed Property.—The following is a catalogue of the unclaimed property which has been recently received by Mr. Warren, the Property Clerk: One galvanized watch, one wallet and cash, six bars of railroad iron, two vests, a lot of brass castors, a roll of sheet lead, one bag of child's clothing, a large cable and tow-line, four vests, and three pair of pants. The following articles have come from the Essex Market Police Court: A cloak, a bag of coffee, a roll of sheet brass, one box of shoes, two hats, a bag of wheat, two brass kettles, a trunk of clothing, three mantillas, one bag of wool, six Croton-water castings, one unmade Raglan coat, a very large quantity of old rope, iron, old clothes bedding, &c., &c. The above articles, or any of them, may be had by any person who can establish ownership.

### Correction of an Unjust Report.

New-York, No. 169 Broadway, Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1857.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

Your issue of this morning repeats a rumor that has been circulating for the past week, viz.: the failure of Rev. Wm. Jarvis.

It is not true. He has not failed, nor has he met with any loss through "unsuccessful operations." The rumor grew out of his having been sued as indorser on a note of the Fond du Lac Railroad Company for $5,000.

The Company withheld payment of the note for good reasons, which will in time be made public, and as Mr. Jarvis is indorser behind three other wealthy gentlemen, you will readily perceive the exaggerated character of the rumor, and will I dare say take pleasure in correcting a statement so unjust and injurious to a highly esteemed gentleman.

Respectfully yours,

### SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Peabody.

DECISIONS.

*Moses H. Ogden vs. Robert B. Russell and another*—Injunction dissolved, and motion for liberty to amend allowed on payment by plaintiff of all the costs hitherto made.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH.

The latest and most striking movement in Photographs is illustrated by the Imperial Photograph on exhibition and made only at

BRADY'S GALLERY, NO. 359 BROADWAY.

It is regarded by eminent connoisseurs as faultlessly artistic, complete and perfect.

ITS PRINCIPAL EXCELLENCIES

are those of unusual size, elaborate finish, absolute accuracy of form and likeness, and entire durability. It is produced by means of

AN IMMENSE CAMERA,

one of the largest in the world; a few minutes only are required to complete the sitting. Since its introduction Mr. Brady has received visits from many of the distinguished men of the country,

IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS,

of whom now embellish this Gallery. In addition to the Imperial Mezzotints, his collection contains a great number of specimens in oil and water-color and pastel. Persons possessing

DAGUERREOTYPES OF DECEASED FRIENDS,

may obtain copies of any size, colored and finished as perfectly as if taken from life. Duplicate copies are readily produced at a moderate cost.

FAMILIES OR CLUBS

desirous of interchanging portraits will receive special attention

ACADEMY OR UNIVERSITY CLASSES

Photographed on liberal terms.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN VISITORS

in New-York are especially solicited to pay the Gallery a visit. They will find it a repository of Portraits, including those of most of the distinguished men in the country. The

AMBROTYPE

is offered to those who desire portraits at a moderate price. It is made instantaneously, and may be completed and delivered in a few minutes. The

AMBROTYPE

is made at both Mr. Brady's Galleries—No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's saloon, and No. 205 Broadway, corner Fulton street. The lower Gallery will be found conveniently accessible by business men and persons at down-town hotels.

SPECIMEN PHOTOGRAPHS

may be seen at the principal theatres and hotels.

[Advertisement.]

TIGHTNESS OF THE CHEST.

We sneeze; a slight, thin, sharp, ichorous matter comes from the nose; we have heaviness of the head, great oppression of the chest, some tightness, and a little tenderness in the region of the lungs. Now, attention must be given to this state of facts, or inflammation of the lungs, or congestion may take place, and death be with us before we are aware.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Say two, four or six, according to age, sex and constitution, must be taken. They must purge very freely: drink warm drinks while the fever lasts, and, as a diet, eat plenty of good Indian meal gruel or chicken broth, with plenty of rice in it. By this treatment, on the second or third day, the disease will be cured. This complaint is going the rounds, and will be followed by dysentery and diarrhoea—but they will be cured by the same process. The wise will have Brandreth's Pills where they can be easily laid hold on.

Principal Office, No. 43 Brandreth Building, Canal-street; sold also by Cushman, Broadway, corner of Twenty-second-street, No. 296 Bowery and No. 241 Hudson-street; No. 52 Division-street, and by Mrs Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. T. W. Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia, Wholesale Agents.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The undersigned, Inspectors and Sealers of Weights and Measures in the City of New-York, having had frequent occasion to test the various Platform Scales in use in this City, are pleased to bear our testimony to the superior character of those manufactured by Messrs. E & T. Fairbanks & Co., and do cheerfully recommend them to the public as the most perfect weighing machines in use.

Ralph Trembly, Inspector Weights and Measures, First District.

Thomas H. Wainwright, Inspector, Second District.

Allen E. Simons, Deputy Inspector, First District.
George Kane, Sealer, First District.
John H. Emerek, Sealer, Second District.

[Advertisement.]

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

Persons about to procure lightning rods should investigate the subject with a view of getting the rods best adapted to the purpose. The subscribers do not employ peddlers or agents to solicit orders, but are always ready to impart information upon the matter to those who may call at their office, No. 119 Nassau street.

The undersigned have had great experience, and they do not know of any instance of the failure of their lightning rods to afford complete protection from lightning.

A. M. Quimby & Son, No. 119 Nassau st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Merchants, Clerks, Book-keepers, or those intending to become such, should read at once those new pocket hand books, entitled, *How to Write, How to Talk, How to Behave*, and especially *How to do Business*. A new Pocket Guide to Success in Practical Life, Choice of Pursuit, with Legal and Commercial Forms. Price, 30 cents; Muslin, 50 cents. One dollar for the four in paper, or $1 50 in one large well-bound gilt volume. They will be sent to subscribers by first mail, postage pre-paid, by Fowler and Wells, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Great Entertainment.—At Purdy's National Theatre again to-night, the merry local Drama of the "Fast Young Men of New-York and Brooklyn;" the Scottish Drama of "Wallace, the Hero of Scotland," and Farce of "Hole in the Wall." Mr. J. H. Allen, Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. F. E. Aiken, Mrs. H. F. Nichols, Miss Radinski, Miss Fanny Herring, the Denier Brothers, Messrs. S. Wood, and M. Saxton, Lobin's German Glee Club, the Female Serenaders, &c., &c., together with the whole Company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Sallow cheeks, dull eyes, a languid step, blotches and pimples on the face and forehead—all these proclaim the victim of dyspepsia, and all these can be rapidly and durably cured by the use of these gentle but thorough and irresistible remedies.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Murray & Lanman's Florida Water embalms and perpetuates in its delightful aroma the purified essences of the rarest tropical flowers. It is the most spiritual of perfumes. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gas, Gas, Gas Fixtures, of new and beautiful designs, will be found at the great Manufacturing Depot of Archer, Warner & Co., No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar and Blood Purifying Powders. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

## NEW-JERSEY.

### The Mysterious Disinterment—The Body Discovered—New Statements.

The name of the dentist, who so mysteriously disinterred the body of a female at Sandy Hook, last Sunday, is William H. Conover. He occupies, as an office and residence, the upper part of the house No. 322 Broad-street, near Market-street, Newark. His standing, both as a professional man and as a citizen, has always been good, yet even those who believe his statement entirely, think it strange that he should have acted in such a singular manner.

It now seems that the deceased woman, Margaret Dale, was a sister of Mrs. Conover, and that she was at times subject to seasons of imbecility. Her standing in the family was between that of a domestic and that of a companion to Mrs. C. To their visitors she was sometimes introduced as such, and at other times she was not seen at all.

It seems from the further statements of Dr. C. that Miss Dale, on the night after their arrival in Shrewsbury, attempted to pass from the boat to the shore, and in so doing fell into the water. She was rescued by Dr. C., but the fright and the wetting so aggravated an old affection of the lungs, she became ill, although she partook of her meals as usual.

Dr. C. explains his singular conduct in waiting until Sunday, before returning for the body, by the fact that his partner in the boat, who understood its management better than he did, could not spare time to accompany him till then, and that he waited for him. His partner, on the return voyage, Dr. C. says, wished to stop at Keyport for a chest of tools which he had there, and for that reason they put into Keyport, and not for the purpose of burying the body, as has been stated.

Yesterday morning, Coroner Baldwin, Chief of Police H. A. Whiting, and Justice Young, all of Newark, proceeded in company with Dr. Conover and his son, a lad of 16, to the Cemetery of the Evergreens where they caused the body of Miss Dale to be disinterred. It was found buried as had been stated by Dr. C., but was so considerably decayed that it probably would be impossible to ascertain the cause of death by a *post mortem* examination. Elizabethtown being in Union County, Coroner Baldwin could not officiate, and therefore a County Coroner was sent for, who proceeded to take the statements of Dr. C. and his son. Nothing new, however, was elicited.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange...Aug. 19.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $3,000 | Indiana St. 5s | 88 | 600 | Reading R. R....b60 | 70 |
| 1,000 | Missouri State 6s | 78 | 2100 | do.........c | 69½ |
| 10,000 | do.........b30 | 78½ | 10 | do.........c | 69½ |
| 6,000 | Ohio 6s, '65 | 91½ | 100 | do.........b60 | 69½ |
| 12,500 | Erie R. Bds. '75 | 79 | 500 | do.........s3 | 69½ |
| 1,000 | Hd. Riv. R. 1st m. | 95 | 100 | M. S. & N. I. R. R. | 29 |
| 4,000 | Harlem R. 1st m. | 76 | 350 | do. | 28 |
| 1,000 | Harlem R. 2d m. | 68½ | 100 | do. | 27½ |
| 15,000 | Te. H. & Al. 2d m. | 50 | 800 | do. | 26½ |
| 1,000 | L. E. & W. 1st m bs | 45 | 300 | do. | 26½ |
| 1,000 | Gal. & Chi 1st mtg | 91 | 100 | do.........s30 | 26½ |
| 8 | Ill. Cen. Feb. Rig'ts | 117 | 40 | do. | 26 |
| 83 | Ill. Cen. July Rig'ts | 116 | 900 | do.........b60 | 29 |
| 50 | Chatham Bank | 74 | 100 | do.........b60 | 30 |
| 10 | Park Bank | [illegible] | 910 | do. | 27 |
| 100 | Canton Co. | 18¼ | 50 | Cl. & Pitts. R. R. b60 | 35 |
| 200 | do. | 18½ | 350 | do.........c | 33½ |
| 60 | Penn. Coal Co. | 74 | 31 | do. | 34 |
| 150 | do. | 73½ | 700 | do.........s10 | 33½ |
| 50 | do. | 73 | 200 | do.........s30 | 33¼ |
| 100 | do.........s30 | 73 | 200 | do.........s10 | 33¼ |
| 50 | do.........b60 | 73½ | 12 | Cl. Col. & Cin. R. R. | 95 |
| 50 | do.........b60 | 74 | 100 | Gal. & Chi. R. R. s15 | 88¼ |
| 50 | Pacific M. S. Co. | 77 | 200 | do.........s30 | 87½ |
| 600 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. opg | 78½ | 100 | do. | 88¼ |
| 150 | do.........s10 | 78 | 50 | do.........s15 | 88 |
| 10 | Erie Railroad........c | 30½ | 700 | Clev. & Tol. R. R. s3 | 43 |
| 600 | do.........c | 30¼ | 800 | do.........b60 | 45½ |
| 350 | do.........s3 | 30¼ | 600 | do. | 44½ |
| 1150 | do.........c | 30¼ | 200 | do.........b30 | 43 |
| 400 | do.........s30 | 30 | 200 | do.........s10 | 43 |
| 100 | do.........s30 | 30¼ | 100 | do.........b60 | 45¼ |
| 200 | do.........s10 | 30½ | 100 | do.........s30 | 43 |
| 900 | do.........s30 | 30 | 500 | do.........c | 44½ |
| 800 | do.........s15 | 30 | 100 | do.........s3 | 44½ |
| 100 | do. | 30½ | 300 | Chic. & Rk. Is. R. R. | 88½ |
| 150 | do.........c | 30¼ | 150 | do. | 88¼ |
| 100 | do.........b30 | 30¼ | 8 | do. | 88 |
| 600 | do.........s3 | 30 | 50 | do.........s30 | 87¾ |
| 100 | do.........b30 | 30½ | 5 | do. | 87½ |
| 100 | do.........s60 | 29½ | 50 | do.........s30 | 88 |
| 90 | M. S. & N. Ia. pr. Stk. | 48½ | 60 | Mil. & Miss. R. R. | 49 |
| 150 | do. | 49 | 50 | do.........s30 | 48½ |
| 60 | do. | 50 | 235 | L. C. & Mil. R. R. | 31 |
| 50 | do. | 49½ | 195 | do. | 30½ |
| 25 | Panama Railroad | 91½ | 50 | do.........b30 | 31 |
| 184 | Ill. Cen. R. R......c | 113 | 50 | do.........s30 | 30 |
| 10 | Mich. Cent. R. R. | 80 | 100 | do. | 30½ |
| 18 | do.........b10 | 80½ | 25 | Harlem Railroad | 9 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | L. E. & W. 1st m. b. | 45 | 10 | Mich. So. & N. I. R. | 27 |
| 1,000 | Mic. S. S. Fd. Bs. | 59 | 40 | do. | 29 |
| 400 | Penn. Coal Co....s30 | 73 | 20 | do. | 29½ |
| 100 | do.........s60 | 73 | 100 | do.........s10 | 28 |
| 265 | do. | 74 | 100 | do. | 28 |
| 21 | Del. & Hd. Can. Co. | 115 | 250 | do. | 27½ |
| 100 | N. Y. Cen. R....b60 | 78½ | 200 | Clev. & Tol. R..b60 | 45 |
| 200 | do.........opg | 78½ | 200 | do.........s10 | 44 |
| 100 | do.........s30 | 78 | 250 | do. | 44 |
| 50 | Ill. Central R...s60 | 111½ | 100 | do.........b60 | 44½ |
| 300 | do. | 113½ | 700 | do. | 43½ |
| 150 | do.........s60 | 112 | 100 | do.........s30 | 43½ |
| 100 | Mich. Central R. | 80½ | 50 | Mil. & Miss. R..s30 | 48 |
| 50 | do.........s60 | 79 | 50 | do.........s15 | 43½ |
| 82 | Mich. S. & N. I. pf. sk. | 53 | 25 | do. | 49½ |
| 70 | Panama R'd | 91½ | 50 | do.........s30 | 48 |
| 400 | Clev. & Pitts. R. | 33½ | 100 | La Cros. & M. R. | 30 |
| 100 | Erie Railroad | 30½ | 25 | C. B. & Quincey R. | 86 |
| 400 | Reading R'd.....s3 | 69½ | | | |

Wednesday, Aug. 19—P. M.

The *Arabia*, from Liverpool, Saturday, Aug. 8, arrived at this port this afternoon. The English Money accounts are better. The Funds had recovered ⅛ ℘ cent. The Discount Market was free from pressure. The Continental Exchanges improving. Consols closed 90½@⅝ for Money. The English Bank return to the 1st August shows as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits | £3,365,317 | Increase | £1,145,445 |
| Other Deposits | 10,463,068 | Increase | 275,079 |
| Rest | 3,536,903 | Increase | 27,164 |
| Governm't securities | 10,596,051 | Decrease | 540 |
| Other securities | 18,217,524 | Increase | 2,165,969 |
| Notes unemployed | 5,999,400 | Decrease | 695,595 |

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,905,980, being an increase of £327,585; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £11,902,159, showing a decrease of £310,826 when compared with the preceding return.

There was less animation in Cotton at Liverpool, but prices left off firm. All Breadstuffs are quoted slightly off. Baring quotes more business in some of the American State Stocks. The Railway list is quoted much the same as by the previous steamer.

The Money Market to-day was quite active with the Discount Brokers on time negotiations, while the demand from the Stock Brokers was comparatively moderate. Dearer rates obtain by ½@1 ℘ cent. on first class paper than last week, and the applications at Bank are generally pretty full. But there is no feeling of distrust in financial circles outside the Stock Exchange, and the Bank movement, though necessarily cautious, while the export demand for Gold continues active, is confident and wholly free from excitement or pressure. The difference from last season is that the managers have more capital of their own, and fewer heavy balances of the country banks to employ, and this will be found no mean advantage in moving the crops this Fall. The Gold shipment by the *Persia* was $1,782,507. Among her passengers, returning to England after a year's visit to the United States, is Mr. George Peabody, the American Banker in London, who has been afforded the opportunity of personally witnessing the progress and appreciating the resources of twenty-six of the thirty-one States of our Union. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $207,328; paid out $139,538, and held at the close $12,308,017.

The dealings at the Stock Exchange were less excited than yesterday, and in some instances, where the depression was marked by undue panic on Tuesday afternoon, prices were better, though still much unsettled. Southern Michigan, which sold down to 24 yesterday, opened as high as 29, then went to 26⅛, again returned to 29, and closed about 27½. The guaranteed Stocks were in request at the close at 53½ ℘ cent. The Board of Directors, after receiving Mr. Litchfield's resignation, made Mr. John H. Ransom, merchant of this City, and one of their number, President *pro tem*, and also constituted a Committee of Finance to act with him. They then passed a unanimous resolution to resign their trust to the common constituency, the shareholders, in general meeting, to assemble on the expiration of thirty days' notice, pursuant to the provisions of the Charter. This step was deemed best under all circumstances, to insure entire future harmony; and it is made the more acceptable to the Stock and Bondholders, and to all other parties interested, by the selection of Mr. Ransom, in whom the Board find a gentleman, not only of the highest integrity, but wholly unexceptionable to his colleagues on all sides. And, also, by the appointment of a Finance Committee, so constituted as to make it incumbent on the whole Board, as a unit, to stand by the credit of the Company, and carefully watch over the working of the Road, until the proprietary can be called together. Not content with these measures, the Board have invited a Committee of Stockholders to examine and report the condition of the resources and liabilities of the Company as they will stand on the 1st of September—the Committee to consist of Judge A. J. Parker, of Albany, Judge Wright, of Schenectady, Mr. McGuire, of Steuben, and Judge Bronson and Mr. Depew, of this City. Most of these gentlemen are old stockholders, and all of them men of unquestioned standing. The proceedings of the day would seem to leave no apology for the further indulgence of personal rancor and discrediting jealousies within the Board, and ought to insure the respectful consideration of the financial public until the great body of the proprietors of this large property can have time to meet and determine for themselves its future management.

Office of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company,
New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1857.

A general meeting of the Stockholders of this Company is hereby called to be held at Adrian, in the State of Michigan, at 12 o'clock M., on the 25th day of September next, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors, of this Company, in place of the present Directors and to transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

And the undersigned do, and each for himself does, hereby resign the office of a Director of this Company, to take effect from said 25th day of September next, or from the time that such new election shall be held. Stockholders are requested to attend said meeting in person or by proxy. (Signed,)

John Wilkinson, J. H. Ransom,
Herman J. Redfield, Wm. M. Vermilye,
Edwin C. Litchfield, William B. Welles,
John Stryker, Charles Butler,
John A. C. Gray, John S. Barry,
Elisha C. Litchfield, Henry Keep,
E. Morrison,

There was a reaction of 2@3 ℘ cent. in Toledo, closing 43¼ ℘ cent. Erie fluctuated from 30⅛@30@30⅝, and Reading 70@69½@70@69½. New-York Central left off 78½ for the opening. The two Wisconsin Roads were ½@1 ℘ cent. lower on the cash sales; Illinois Central ½ ℘ cent. lower; and Rock Island, Galena and Michigan Southern ½@1 ℘ cent. dearer. The general market left off steady. The foreign news was not telegraphed until after the Brokers had nearly all dispersed.

### Semi-Monthly Money Circular for Europe.

New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1857.

The course of the Stock market, since the issue of our last report of the 4th inst., has been irregular. In the early part of the fortnight there was a general improvement, but during the last few days speculative stocks have had a decided downward tendency. In investment securities business has been moderately active, without important changes in prices, but in railroad shares the transactions have been large, and the fluctuations, in some cases, sudden and violent. The present quotations for this class of stocks show a general and, in a few instances, material decline from those given in our last prices current, and the market is dull and rather heavy at the close. In money matters there is no material change. The demand is slightly more active, and the supply less abundant, but there are no symptoms of immediate stringency. The increase of bank loans and continued loss of specie, shown by the reports of the last three weeks, however, lead to more or less apprehension that a considerable contraction may shortly be deemed necessary, which is strengthened by the recent unfavorable financial advices from London.

For State Stock the market is generally firm. The demand during the fortnight has been rather active and the supply limited, and, except for Missouri 6's, which have declined 1 ℘ cent., prices have had a slight upward tendency. There have been sales of Tennessee 6's at 84@85; Virginia 6's at 90½@91½; Missouri 6's at 79¼@78@78½; North Carolina 6's at 92@92½; Kentucky 6's at 99½@100; Ohio 6's, 1860, at 99½, and 5's, 1865, at 94; Illinois Interest Stock at 93; Indiana 5's at 81, and 2½'s at 54½; and California 7's at 59@60.

In Railroad Bonds the transactions have been to a fair extent. The principal sales have been of Illinois Central construction bonds, at 89½@89½@90; New York Central 6s, at 85½@86½; Erie, 1st mortgage, at 102@101; 2d mortgage, at 95; 3d mortgage, at 88; 1875s, at 79½; 1883s, at 70@71; and 1871s, at 64½@65; Galena and Chicago, 2d mortgage, at 81½@80½@81; Terre Haute and Alton, 2d mortgage, at 60@50; Hudson River, 2d mortgage, at 82½; Michigan Southern, sinking fund, at 73½@65; Harlem, 1st mortgage, at 75; Toledo, Wabash and Western, 1st mortgage, at 46½@46; La Crosse and Milwaukee, land grant bonds, at 40@58½@45. Prices are generally steady, but Michigan Southern Sinking Fund and Terre Haute and Alton Bonds have both fallen considerably.

Although the supply is not quite so full, money continues easy at 6@7 ℘ cent. on call, and 8@9 for first class paper.

CAMMANN & CO.

### Cotton Circular for Europe.

New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1857.

The tenor of the advices received during the past week respecting the growing crop is considered as more encouraging. In Alabama, however, reports of injury to the plant from recent rains are very prevalent, and by latest mail dates we learn that the weather there continued unsettled.

At New-Orleans, on 15th instant, five bales of new cotton were received from Texas. Last year the first bale from Texas reached New-Orleans on 15th of July.

An error of 7,500 bales in the amount of cotton on hand at New-Orleans was discovered on taking stock in that city, and this quantity is included in the receipts of the week, as given below.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st Sept. last, as compared with the previous four years:

| | 1857. | 1856. | 1855. | 1854. | 1853. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rec'ts at Ports | 2,904,000 | 3,485,000 | 2,772,000 | 2,874,000 | 3,215,000 |
| Ex. to G. Britain | 1,412,000 | 1,945,000 | 1,515,000 | 1,572,000 | 1,782,000 |
| Ex. to France | 412,000 | 478,000 | 409,000 | 349,000 | 422,000 |
| Ex. other For. P. | 410,000 | 520,000 | 381,000 | 339,000 | 359,000 |
| Total Exports | 2,235,000 | 2,943,000 | 2,305,000 | 2,261,000 | 2,512,000 |
| Stock on hand | 76,000 | 51,000 | 121,000 | 128,000 | 99,000 |

W. P. WRIGHT.

## FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### London Money Market.

Thursday Evening.

This has been settling-day in the English funds, and the market generally has shown a tendency to recover. Consols for money opened at the closing price of last evening, and ultimately experienced an improvement of a quarter per cent. The first transactions were at 90⅛@¼; they then receded to 90@⅛, but the public continued to make investments, and a rally occurred until there were buyers at 90½. The final quotations were 90½@⅝ for money, and 90⅞ for the ninth of September. Although the arrangements in connexion with the account were numerous, and many large loan transactions had to be adjusted, the supply of money at 5½ per cent. was fully equal to the demand. There was no news of any kind, but the belief in the fall of Delhi continued to gain strength, principally from the stress laid in the latest commercial letters upon the transactions of the native bankers, who, just before the departure of the mail, were readily buying up Company's paper at an advance of 1 ℘ cent. on the prices of the preceding day, and of 7 ℘ cent. on those current during the heaviest period of depression. On the other hand it is said there is no doubt that the Persians have taken advantage of the state of affairs in India to resist the surrender of Herat.

The discount market to-day has been comparatively free from pressure, and in some exceptional cases foreign bills have been negotiated at a fraction below the Bank rate.

In the foreign stock-market greater activity prevailed, and in some cases a slight advance has taken place.

The foreign exchanges exhibit general signs of improvement.

London, Friday Evening.

The money-market is easier again. The demand has subsided, and the supply of capital has become relatively more abundant. Accommodation is obtainable at 5½ to 5¾ ℘ cent. for good bills, and will probably so remain for a little while.

The statement of accounts presented by the several joint-stock banks of the metropolis, furnish some interesting statistics, illustrating the course of trade. The united capital of the nine establishments, namely, the London and Westminster, the Joint Stock, the Union, the Commercial, the City, the London, Unity and the Western, is £3,907,693, while their united current and deposit accounts show a total of £[illegible], or about eleven times greater than their capital. The total amount of capital, therefore, they have worked with, [illegible]. Their total united liabilities are £[illegible], and their assets [illegible]. The amount of capital placed with them as "deposit" accounts is £[illegible], and is £3,749,543 more than last year. [illegible]. The market for the English funds has been firm to-day, at a further advance. Consols are up to [illegible] for money, and [illegible] for account; [illegible]; India Bonds, 25s.@19s. dis; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to par.

### American Stocks in London.

| Railways. | Closing Prices. |
|---|---|
| Illinois Central 6 p. c. Bds. | [illegible] |
| Do. 7 per cent. 1875 | 89 to 91 |
| Do. do. Free Land, 1860 | 100 to 102 |
| Do. $100 shares, $40 paid | 15 to 17 pm |
| Mich. Cen. 8 p. c. con. '69 | 90 to 92 |
| Do. do 1869 (sterling) | 101 to 103 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds 1st mortgage, con. 6 ℘ ct. | 84 to 86 |
| Do. 2d mort. 6 p. c. stg. | 84 to 86 |

### London Markets.

*Per Arabia.*] London, Friday, Aug. 7, 1857—5 P. M.

Our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been mostly quiet. Saltpetre and Rice firm. Sugar lower. Money is in fair demand at 5½ ℘ cent. Consols leave off 90⅝@90¾ for Money, 90⅞@91 for account. Bar Silver 5s. 2d. American Eagles 76s. 2½d. Doubloons: Spanish —s.; South American 76s. Mexican Dollars, price not fixed. By the Overland Mail we have dates from Shanghae 29th May; Hong Kong 9th; Calcutta 19th June. Exchange at Shanghae 7s. 3d.@7s. 4d. Hong Kong 5s. 1½d., Calcutta 2s. 2d.@2s. 2¼d. The East India Company have raised their rate on Bills to 2s. 1⅝d. on Bengal and Madras, and 2s. 1d. on Bombay.

Cochineal.—In cases. At auction 250 bags have been placed. Honduras Silver, 3s. 11d.@3s. 1d. for fair to good bold; 3s. 9d.@3s. 10d. for mid.; ord. to mid. Black 3s. 10d.@4s. 1d.; Teneriffe Black held from 4s. 2d.@4s. 8d.

Cocoa—Firm. A fair business done in Trinidad at 68s; 18 bags Grenada fetched 67s.@68s. for mid. to good Red.

Cotton—The sales of the week are 2,400 bales, with a steady demand; Surat mid. to good fair, 5¼d.@7¼d.; Madras do., 5¼d.@6d.

Copper—Foreign Slab, £107; English Tile and Tough Cake, £112.

Coffee—Remains dull. 200 casks 274 bbls. Plantation Ceylon, publicly offered, brought 77s.@83s. for low mid. Pale to good bold Blue; 84s.@88s. for Pea-berry. A floating cargo of St. Domingo, 3,400 bags Aux Cayes, insured free of 10 ℘ cent., has been sold at 50s. for a near Continental port.

Corn—The fresh supply of English Wheat on Monday was small, with a limited demand, but good qualities brought the prices of that day week; other sorts neglected; the highest price paid for new was 73s.; for Foreign there was hardly any inquiry. To-day the value of new Wheat was about 2s. lower, and the old selling at previous prices, with a languid trade. Last week's average of English Wheat was 59s. 8d. on 64,557 qrs. returned. Sales have been made afloat of a cargo of Taganrog Ghirka wheat arrived at 56s. 6d., and two cargoes Odessa Indian Corn sold for shipment at 34s. 6d.@35s. 6d.

Hemp quiet. 167 bales Manila at public sale were placed at £29 5s.@£30 for inferior kinds, and 399 bales Sunn at £21@£28 5s. for ordinary to middling quality.

Jute—Of 1,300 bales half changed hands from £21@£23 5s., for low to good common quality; £26 10s.@£27 10s. for good to fine.

Indigo is held for stiff rates, and to purchase 6d. advance would have to be paid on last sales.

Iron firm at £7 5s.@£7 10s. for Rails and Bars. Scotch Pigs 71s.@71s. 6d. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

Of Linseed the sales have been few, and at a decline of 6d.@1s. on last week's rates; for Bombay, on the spot, 60s. 6d. has been paid, and for arrival, two small cargoes Taganrog have brought 65s., and Calcutta, on sample, 67s.

Linseed Cakes—Are inquired for. New-York, in barrels, £10 15s.; Boston, in bags, £10 5s.

Molasses—Lower; 88 puncheons Antigua brought 23s. for common, 27s. for good quality.

Oils—Linseed difficult of sale at 38s. 6d. Rape is declining; Brown, 48s.; good foreign Refined, 52s. 6d.@53s. Cocoa Nut—[illegible] for Ceylon, and [illegible] for Cochin. Palm 47s. 6d.

For Rice there was an active inquiry on speculation early in the week, but the market has since become quiet. By private sale about 30,000 bags have changed hands on the spot, besides nearly 30,000 bags Madras for arrival, with a floating cargo of 6,000 bags Rangoon at 10s. 6d., and one of 180 tons Arracan at 11s., new terms. At auction, 18,900 bags Bengal were nearly all placed, mid. white at 11s. 3d., good do. at 12s.@12s. 6d., with Ballam and Moonghy at 10s. 6d.@11s. 6d.

Rum has met with more demand. Leewards 2s. 6d. proof. 400 puncheons strong Demerara have been sold at 2s. 3d. proof.

Spices—The Cinnamon sales comprised only [illegible] bales, 54 boxes Ceylon, and the second and lower qualities brought an advance of 1d.@3d.; ord. to fine first quality bringing 1s. 7d.@1s. 11d.; [illegible]. Pimento were partly placed at 4½d. for good mixed with black. Ginger: 530 cases Cochin brought from 60s.@65s. for mid. bold.

Sugar—A depression has prevailed during the week, and the sales made have been at a reduction of 6d.@1s. on fine and 1s.@2s. on lower qualities. Sales of West India, 650 hhds.; 7,000 bags Mauritius realized 45s. 6d.@47s. 6d., (12s. 3d. duty,) for inferior to mid. brown, 54s. 6d.@57s. 6d., (13s. 10d. duty,) middling to good yellow, 58s.@60s. low to good crystalized; 1,314 bags Bengal sold at 54s.@57s., (duty 13s. 10d.,) for good yellow grocery. Foreign: 225 hhds. 34 bbls. Porto Rico found buyers at 51s. 6d.@61s. for middling to superior yellow grocery; 395 boxes clayed Cuba partly sold, middling to good yellow, 58s. 6d.@60s., (duty 13s. 10d.,) and low dark gray 52s.@58s. A floating cargo of 2,561 boxes No 11½ to 12 Havana, fully insured, has fetched 39s. 6d., for an outport.

Spelter firm. £30 10s has been paid, ex ship.

Tin—500 slabs Banca sold at 146s. Straits 145s.@144s.

Saltpetre is firm, with a further advance; 6,000 bags Bengal having changed hands, 6½ to 4 ℘ cent. from 43s. 6d.@46s., 5 ℘ cent., &c., @46s. 3d.; 4 to 3 ℘ cent., 49s.@50s. Nitrate of Soda is 1s. 6d. dearer; 1,600 bags selling at 22s. 3d.@22s. 6d. A floating cargo of 500 tons has changed hands at 20s.

Turpentine—A small sale of Rough has been made at 11s. 4½d. from ship. Considerable arrivals of American Spirits have forced the market down to 37s. 6d.@37s. for barrels.

Tea—3,000 pkgs were offered at auction on 5th inst., and about 2,400 sold, including 1,100 boxes, without material change in prices. We quote common Congou 1s. 2¼d. ℘ lb.

Tallow—St. Petersburg, Y. C., 59s. 6d.@59s. 9d. on spot, 58s. for the end of the year.

In American Stocks there are buyers for United States Bonds of 1868 at 97½; of 1868 at 104, and of Massachusetts Sterling 5s at 101. Maryland, 88@90. A large amount of Pennsylvania Inscriptions has been sold at cheap rates, but none now are to be had under 78 ex div. A small sum of Boston 4½ Sterling has been placed at 91. We quote Pennsylvania Central Railroad 86@88; do. 2d Mortgage Sterling 92; Illinois Central 89@90; Michigan Central, 90@92; Grand Trunk Shares 38@37; Bonds 87@88. Canada Provincial Bonds 112½@113½; Nova Scotia Bonds 108; New-Brunswick 109; Quebec City Bonds 102½.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

### Liverpool Markets.

*Per Arabia.*] Liverpool, Friday, Aug. 7, 1857.

Cotton—The trade and exporters having supplied themselves pretty freely during the past month, the natural consequences have been exhibited this week in a more limited demand; prices, however, have been firmly maintained, every one feeling that the present prospect of supply is calculated greatly to strengthen holders. In Manchester a large business is doing in yarns, at advancing prices, and the only goods depressed are those manufactured for India. We quote: Middling Orleans, 8¾d.@8⅞d.; Mobile, 8 5-16d.; Boweds, 8¼d. Present estimated stock 85,565 bales, including 396,677 American; against 728,481 bales, including 548,143 American, for corresponding date of last year. To-day the market is quiet but firm, with sales of 6,000 bales.

Tobacco has a slow steady trade, at prices unchanged.

Breadstuffs have presented nothing of interest—the trade, as usual, during the harvest season, has been devoid of activity, and transactions restricted to the occasional wants of consumers. Wheat and Flour have met a slow sale, at a decline of 2d @3d. on Wheat, and 6d @1s. on Flour. Indian Corn has been in limited inquiry, at a decline of 6d. ℘ qr., on mixed and yellow, while white, from extreme scarcity, maintains the value of Friday.

At to-day's Market, in consequence of heavy rain, with a prospect of its continuance, there was a more extended inquiry, with a disposition on the part of buyers to operate. Wheat and Flour recovered the decline noted in the early part of the week; but Indian Corn, owing to the pressure of the late arrivals from the Mediterranean, still further receded for Yellow. We quote: Wheat, Red, 8s.@9s. 9d.; Mixed and White, 9s.@10s. 9d. Flour—Western Canal, 30s @31s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 30s. 6d @32s.; Ohio, [illegible]. Indian Corn, Yellow and Mixed, 36s. 6d.@37s. 6d.; White, 45s.@46s.

Bacon—On Tuesday there was an attempt to place some 4,000 boxes by auction, which resulted in the sale of only about 300. Subsequently there has been more inquiry, and sales have been rather free, but without improvement in prices. Ordinary brands find occasional buyers for Irish account, at the extreme inside figures. We quote Short Middles, Boneless, 58s.@54s.; Rib in, 50s.@53s.; Long, Boneless, 55s.@54s. for Eastern; Rib in, 48s.@51s.; Cumberland, 48s.@50s.

Beef and Pork of prime qualities, suitable for Government stores, are in active demand, at full prices; other descriptions are not salable. We quote Pork, 92s. 6d.@97s. for American; 97s.@110s. for Irish, and 112s. 6d. for French; Beef, P. M., 165s.@165s.; India Mess, 175s.@180s.; India, 125s.

Lard—The activity noticed last week has subsided, and the market has remained dull at 70s. for Fine, with occasional small sales of Fair at 69s.

Tallow—Is in steady demand, and full prices are paid for all descriptions. The sales include Butchers' Association at 60s., and Petersburg, Y. C., at 60s.@61s. In London the Market is firm, at 59s. 6d.@60s. on the spot, to 58s.@58s. 3d. for September.

JAMES HEWITT & CO.

### Markets by Telegraph.

Albany, Wednesday, Aug. 19—6 P. M.

Flour inactive. Wheat lower, and quite dull. Sales of some new Onondaga County for milling, on private terms. Prime White Wheat is worth $1 75. Corn quiet, and the supply fully up to the demand. Sales 3,500 bushels afloat, at 85c. Barley—Some sales on private terms, supposed to be in the range of $1 20@$1 30. *Shipments of Corn last evening*—20,000 bushels.

Buffalo, Wednesday, Aug. 19—6 P. M.

Flour 25c. lower. Sales of 900 bbls. at $6 25 for Superfine Ohio and Indiana; $6 75@$6 87 for extra do., and $8 50 for extra Illinois. Wheat lower. Sales of 20,000 bush. at 75c. Oats favor buyers. Sales of 3,000 bush. at 58c. for new and 60c. for old. Whisky nominally 25½c. *Freights*—10c. for Corn to New-York. *Lake imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bush. Wheat, 72,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—4,000 bush. Wheat, 23,000 bush. Corn.

Oswego, Wednesday, Aug. 19—6 P. M.

Flour unchanged. Sales 600 bbls. at $6 50 for extra State. Wheat dull. Sales 3,000 bush. Milwaukee Club at $1 43. Corn firmer. Sales 6,000 bush. at 78c. Freights unchanged. *Lake Imports*—Unimportant. *Canal Exports*—2,500 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bush. Wheat, 33,000 bush. Corn.

Chicago, Wednesday, Aug. 19—6 P. M.

Flour—A declining tendency. Wheat steady. Corn falling and declined 1c. Oats firm. *Shipments to Buffalo*—No Flour or Wheat; 35,000 bush. Corn.

### Passengers Sailed.

In steamship *Persia*, for Liverpool—[illegible]

### Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool—[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY. [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY. [illegible] Sandy Hook... 9 08 | Gov. Island... 9 59 | [illegible]

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK... WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19.

### Cleared.

Steamships [illegible], Tucker, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Roanoke, Skinner, Portsmouth and City Point, Ludlam & Pleasants; City of Baltimore, Leitch, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Ships Cambria, Perry, La Preaux, N. F., Tapscott & Co.; J. H. Elliot, Spencer, Antwerp, Post, Smith & Co.; Pomona, Merrihew, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; Thatcher Magoun, Baxter, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Empire, Coombs, Liverpool, Zerega & Co.; Black Sea, Cate, Sydney, via City Point, [illegible].

Barks [illegible].

Brigs [illegible].

Schooners [illegible].

Steamers [illegible].

### Arrived.

Steamship Arabia, (Br.,) Stone, Liverpool Aug. 8, 11 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Ship Arctic, Zerega, Liverpool July 18, with mdse. and 81 passengers to Zerega & Co.

Bark Anna, (Br.,) Lamb, Smyrna May 23, and Gibraltar July 3, with wool and rags to order—vessel to Collins & Marsh.

Bark H. L. Rutgers, Delano, St. Marks Aug. 1, and Key West 10th, with cotton, &c., to Brodie & Peters.

Bark Azim, (of Providence,) Crosby, July 5, with wine, &c., to Grand & Westervelt. Had light westerly winds W. of the Banks.

Brig John Stevens, (of Bluehill,) Conner, Trinidad, Cuba, 14 ds., with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Crawford, Small, Machias 8 ds., with spars to J. Snow.

Brig Pizarro, Sturges, Providence 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Omyum, (Port.,) De Luz, Lisbon 35 ds., with wine, &c., to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Brig Granada, (of Portland,) Pettingill, Jacksonville 7 ds., with yellow pine to Eckenbaugh & Scott.

Brig Restaurateur, (Dan.,) Jansen, [illegible], Aug. 4, with sugar, &c., to Moller & Sand.

Brig O'Brien, Robinson, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Brig Forest, Brown, Cherryfield 5 ds., with lumber to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Star, Hoskins, Lubec 8 ds., with fish, &c., to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Watchman, Baker, Pembroke 10 ds., with lumber to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. J. G. Rotche, Clock, with mdse. from brig Roberts, ashore at Southampton, L. I., to Johnson & Higgins.

Schr. Magnet, Harfel, Halifax 10 ds., with fish and oil to master.

Schr. Allan B. Terry, Wright, Porto Cabello 16 ds., with hides to Weeks & Marsh.

Schr. Marcia Tribou, Bray, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Jed. Frye.

Schr. Siak, Hooper, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to G. W. Simpson.

Schr. George Brooks, Wallace, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Jed. Frye.

Schr. G. Hoffman, Nickerson, Boston 5 ds., with mdse. to James Hand.

Schr. F. Nickerson, Gooding, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. A. B. Terry, (of New-Haven,) Wright, Porto Cabello 24 inst., with hides, &c., to Moss & Weeks.

Schr. Loyal Scranton, Lowden, Savannah 5 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. John G. Ferris, Bush, Virginia 3 ds., with [illegible].

Steamer Boston, Sallee, Philadelphia and Cape May 16 hours, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, 20 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

BELOW—Brig Anna, (Br.,) from the Bay of Chaleur.—(By pilot-boat Thos. H. Smith.)

WIND—Sunrise, N. E.; meridian, S.; sunset, do.

### Sailed.

U. S. steam frigate Mississippi; steamships Persia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool; [illegible]; and [illegible]; ship City of Mobile, Marshall, Mobile.

### Memoranda.

Southampton, Aug. 17.—The Br. brig Roberts, ashore at Southampton Village, has broadside on, hard towards shore. The sea is very high, and we had to stop work this afternoon. I have not done anything to save cargo, as yet. I have not all the wine on the beach. There are about 110 casks of liquor in her yet. The schooners Exchange and Roan are nearly loaded.—(By letter to Elwood Walter.)

The clipper-ship Sebastian Cabot, [illegible], was this morning taken on the Sectional Dock for repairs. She will be recaulked, and receive new sheathing of copper.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 19—Arr. ship Lodoiska, Leach, Calcutta. Below—Ship Demosthenes, from Liverpool; bark Signal, [illegible]. [illegible] for Philadelphia.

### Spoken, &c.

July 10, lat. 38 28, lon. [illegible], American ship Ida Ro. from Trieste for New-York, 40 ds. out.

Aug. 8, off Tortugas, brig May Queen, hence.

Aug. 12, lat. 34 28, lon. 72 21, brig Hazard, of Bath, from Matanzas.

### Foreign Ports.

At Rio Grande, June 25, brig Cora, for New-York in 6 days.